THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1822. No. 1669.

AUCTION SALE

On Thursday next at 10 o'clock.

BY

Messrs. Baxter & Co.

CONSISTING of various Household Furniture, Silver, Plated and Glass Ware, with a small Quantity of fine Cutlery, A case of Hunting and Cavalry Saddles, and Bridles Complete and a few dozens of good Morocco Skins of Colours, to close an account: also the Effects of an officer deceased, consisting of a large Stock of Wearing Apparel, Beer, Port Wine, Madeira, Bucella, Claret and Champaigne in Bottle. A pipe of excellent Hollands and a Puncheon of Jamaica Rum, which will be sold in small Lots for the accommodation of Purchasers. A Collection of Novels and other entertaining Works, with a Pianoforte, a Sextant by Berjee and a double Barrel Gun by Beckwith, with Horses, Carriages, Tents &c. &c.

Bombay 29th May 1822.

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Also, if not previously sold by private bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

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Bombay 29th May 1822.

Lalla Faquira.

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE.

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

Hyson Tea.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto , ...	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	per lb.	1

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net .	per Box	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . .	ditto	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub	M

ALSO

WINES

AND

Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . .	per doz.	10
London Particular Madeira Wine,.	ditto	15
London Market ditto, . .	ditto	13
Jamaica Rum, ...	ditto	12
Cognac Brandy	ditto	18
Hollands Gin	ditto	15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equity Side of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, bearing date the 17th day of March 1822, made in a cause wherein JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE, HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE, and NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE and JEVANVOW widow, Executors and Executrix of the last will and testament of PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, late of Bombay Parsee Merchant, deceased, on behalf of themselves and all other the Creditors of HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, deceased, who shall come in and contribute to the expences of this suit, are the Complainants, and RODNEY KEMPT, Administrator of the estate and effects of HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, Esquire, deceased, is the Defendant, the creditors of the said HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, late of Bombay in the East Indies, Esquire, deceased, the Intestate in the said Decree named, who died on or about the 29th day of September 1819, are to come by themselves or their Solicitors on or before the first day of June 823, and prove their debts before the Master of this Honorable Court, at his Chambers, in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

W. FENWICK,

Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Bombay 17th April, 1822.

જાહેર ખબર*

મરનાર પારશી પેશતનજી ખ
મનજી શ્રી મુંબઇનો રહેવાશી ત
થા વેપારી હતો તેનાં વીલનાં વ
ખીલ લોકો નામે જમશેદજી ખ
મનજી તથા હોરમજજી ખમન
જી તથા રટનજી ખમનજી તથા
નવરોજજી જમશેદજી તથા ઇ
મરનારની ધણીઆણી નામે જી
વનવઉ ઇ શરવે લોકોએ પોતા
તી વતી તથા મરનાર કુંવરજ
મેકલીતનાં મોગણારાઓની વ
તી ઇ મરનાર મેકલીતનો વકીલ

નામે.રડતીકેમપટ.ઉપર.પ્રરીઆ
દી.શ્રી.મુબલજનાં.ઇનરાબલ.રીકા
ડર.કોરટ.મધ્યે.ઇક્વીટી.શાલડ
મા.ફીથીછે.તથા.બે.રાડની.કેમ
પટ.ઉ.મરનારનો.વકીલ.જવાપ
કરનારોછે.ઉ.કજીઆમાં.શ્રી.મુ
બલજનાં.ઇનરાબલ.રીકાડર.શાહે
બનાં.કોરટ.મધ્યેથી.તારીખ ૧૭
મી.મારચ ૧૮૨૧ ને.દીને.દીક
રી.થલ્છે.બાબત.ઉને.ઉ.મરના
ર.મેકલીન.ફીનકુશાનાંમાં.બગા
ર.વીલ.કરીને.તારીખ ૨૯ મી.૧
પટેમબર ૧૮૧૯ ને.દીને.મરી
ગીઓછે.તે.વાશતે.ઉ.મરનારનાં
માગણારા.શરવે.લોકોઉ.પોતે.
અગર.પોતાના.વકીલ.લોકોઉ.
ના.૧ જુન.શને.૧૮૨૩ શ્રુધી
કોરતનાં.માશાતરની.ફાપ્રી૧.રા
મપાટ.રેમાંછે. તાહાં.જબને.પો
નાનુ.લેણુ.શાબત.કરે.કદાચ.ન
ફી.કરશેનો.ઉ.દીકરીનાં. કુશમ.
નામાંથી.દુર.રહેશે*

ના.૧૭મી.આપરેલ ૧૮૨૨

For Freight
TO CHINA
FOR OPIUM ONLY,
THE WELL KNOWN
AND FAST SAILING SHIP
Glorioso
CAPTAIN JOHN PATERSON.

WILL sail immediately after the Company's Sale, provided a sufficient quantity shall offer at that time.

For further particulars apply to the Owners *Messrs. Roger D' Faria & Co.*
Bombay 15th May 1822.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
The fine new Ship
THE
Seaforth,
Robert McDowal Commander
WILL SAIL THE BEGINNING OF JULY,

FOR Passage having superior Poop Accommodation apply to *Mr. Fraser* Supercargo at *Messrs. Ritchie Stuart & Co.* or the Captain on board.
Bombay, 29th May 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office.

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.
Bombay 10th April 1822.

BOMBAY.
CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
18TH MAY, 1822.

MR. William Chamier to be third Assistant to the Collector at Ahmednughur.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, second Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Concan.

Mr. H. Browne, second Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, second Assistant to the Collecter at Poona.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
18TH MAY, 1822.

Mr. Alexander Elphinston, Assistant Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. O. Hanson, Assistant Register at Broach. Mr. R. Th. Webbe, Assistant Register in the Southern Concan.

Mr. C, G. Houlton, Assistant Register at Surat.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.
21th May: 1822.

Mr. James Farish, Warehouse-keeper and Superintendent of Stamps.—To have effect from the 1st of June.

Mr. Charles Norris, Secretary to Government in the Territorial and Commercial Department —Do.

Mr. James Henderson, Secretary to Government in the Judicial, General, and Marine Department.—Do.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA; 23D APRIL, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Lieutenant J. Fleming Kelso, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Pett, deceased. 1st February 1822.

17TH FOOT.

Brevet-Major and Captain H. Despard, to be Major by purchase, vice A. Beck, who retires 20th April, 1822.

Lieutenant Richard Swinton, to be Captain of a Company by purchase, vice H. Despard promoted, 20th April 1822.

Ensign Chas. A. Young, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice R. Swinton, promoted. 20th April, 1822.

34TH FOOT.

Assistant Surgeon R. A. McMunn, from the 46th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Shean, removed to the 13th Light Dragoons, 1st April, 1822.

53D FOOT.

Acting Quarter Master H. Mahon, 1st (or Royal,) Regiment of Foot, to be Quarter Master vice Blackie deceased, 26th March, 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

The appointment of Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon John Campbell, M. D. to be Assistant Surgeon in the 17th Foot, vice O'Bierne deceased, as stated in General Orders of the 22d of October last, has not taken place.

The Appointment of Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon John Campbell, M, D, to be Assistant Surgeon in the 17th Foot having been cancelled, Doctor Campbell will nevertheless continue to do duty in that Corps until further Orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A, G.

25th APRIL, 1822

The Detail for His Majesty's 59th Regiment arrived from New South Wales on the Ship Lord Hungerford, under the Command of Lieutenant Holdsworth 82d Regiment, will with the sanction of Government, be desembarked as soon as practicable.

The above detachment will be placed under the care of Major Bristow at Fort William until further Orders, to whom Lieutenant Holdsworth will deliver over the Documents he has in charge referable to the Men.

The necessary Instruction will be issued hereafter for uniting the Men of the above detail with the Regiment to which they belong.

By Orders of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

26TH APRIL, 1822.

1.—Refering to the 7th Paragraph of General Orders dated the 15th ultimo, No. 2549, His Excellency the Commander in Chief has now much pleasure in announcing, that Men not exceeding the Age of 35 will be permitted to Volunteer from, and into the Corps specified in the General Order abovementioned.

2.—Adverting to the 3d and 14th Paragraphs of the above General Order, it is to be clearly understood, that the Discharges collectively with the other Documents, are to proceed with the Men to the Regiment, to which they are going, and are not to be delivered to the Soldiers themselves until they shall be finally discharged from the Regiments into which they volunteer to serve.

3.—The Discharge of each Soldier who volunteers, must be filled up in the usual manner, accounting for his Service, Character, &c. &c. and on which is to be distinctly specified that is granted upon the Man's volunteering into the————Regiment then serving in India.

4.—The Form of Attestation to be made use of, is the one laid down in His Majesty's Regulations.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

27TH APRIL 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is Pleased to make the following Promotion and appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

8th Light Dragoons, Cornet I. B. Spooner to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kelso removed to the 13th Dragoons, 1st February, 1822,

William Whitaker, Gentleman, to be Cornet without purchase, vice Spooner promoted, ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

WM. CROKER, A. A. G.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

APRIL 22, 1822.

Mr. G. Mainwaring, Register of the Zillah Court of Bareilly and Joint Magistrate stationed at Shahjehanpore.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, Register of the Zillah Court at Juanpore.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, Second Register of the City Court at Benares.

Mr. J. C. Brown, Register of the Zillah Court at Sarun.

Mr. T. E. Monsell, Second Register of the Zillah Court at Mymensing.

Mr. H. Moore, Register of the Zillah Court at Tipperah.

Mr. H. P. Russell. Additional Register of the 24-Pergunnahs.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 20, Capt. F. L. Groundwater. H. Artillery, from Sholapoor.

Do. Capt. Davidson, Engineers, from Asseerghur.

Do. Lieut G. Lloyd, 4th Regt. from Severndroog.

22. Lieut. Robt. Paterson, Pioners from Panwell.

24. Lieut. & Adjt. J. Clark, 1st | 11th Regt. from Baroda.

26, Lieut. E. B. Wilkins 1st | 1st Regt. from Poonah.

Do. Lieut. F. B. Fortune, 2d | 8th Regt. from Bheemdy.

Do. Lieut. M. Thackwaite, 1st | 7th Regt. from do

28. Asst. Surg. R. Ousley, Artillery from Poonah

DEPARTURES —May 22. Capt. Morison, 2d | 9th Regiment, to Dhapoolie.

Do. Ensign D. M. Kay Scobie, 2d | 9th Regt. to Dhapoolie.

Do. Capt. Jervis, 3d Light Cavalry, to Poonah.

23. Lieut. Robert Paterson, Pioneers, to Surat.

24. Lieut and Adjt. W. F. Allen, 12th Regt. to Bassadore.

25. Lieut. D. Liddel, 2d | 5th Regt. to Sattarah.

Do. Lieut. Blachford, Horse Artillery, to Kaira.

Do. Capt. G. Tweedy, 1st Batt. 4th Regt. to Severndroog.

27 Ensign W. A. Wall, 1st | 7th Regt. to Bheemdy.

Do. Lieut. Col. Smith, 1st | 7th Regt. to Bheemdy.

Do. Lieut. Morris, 1st | 12th Regt. to Rhajkote.

28. Capt. Lodwick, A. A. G. to Seroor.

Do. Ensign Pickford, 1st. Bat. 1st. Regt. to Poonah.

Do. Ensign John Thompson Foster, 1st. Bat. 8th Regt. N. I. to Ahmednugger.

Do. Capt. E. H. Willock, 1st T. H. Artillery to Seroor.

Do. Lieut. & Qr. Mr. H. C. Teasdale, 2nd Bat. 1st Regt. to Poonah.

Do. Capt. Place, H. M. 65th Regt. A. D. C. to do.

29. Lieut. E. B. Wilkins, 1st | 1st Gr. Regt. to Poonah.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE *Highland Society of London.*

(Continued from our last.)

1. HIGHLAND DRESS.

The Tartan Plaid is of great antiquity, * Garments of this chequered cloth were universal among all the branches of the Celtic Nation. † The *Sagum* of the old Gauls and Celts of Spain, composed of various colours, was similar to the Belted-plaid of the Highlander, and the *Braceæ*, from which a part of Gaul derived it's name, were the same with the Highland Trouse, which being fitted close to the limbs, were calculated to exhibit to greater advantage the fine shape, for which the Celts were remarkable. ‡ The Jacket ornamented with chequers, with the Plaid and Philibeg in one piece, or so as to be attached together, distinguished persons of condition; while the more humble ranks used cloth of one colour, with the Philibeg alone, or with a Plaid twisted round the shoulders. Short boots laced in front, like the Roman buskin, § some times with waving chequers, were also worn. The Jacket was short, no skirts, and was fitted close to the body, to display the shape; and anciently the sleeve did not reach lower down than the elbow. ‖ The Celts became early expensive in the article of dress:—that of the Gauls and Celts of Spain, in particular was extremely magnificent; but the garments of the latter, from the superior quality of their wool, was of much finer texture, and of more elegant appearance. The ancient Britons too were not behind their continental brethren in love of finery and show: The dress of the higher orders of the Celts was every where splendid. The tartan was interwoven and variegated with streaks of gold and silver; and their garb was externally decorated with lace and other ornaments composed of the same metals. ¶ Such was the dress of the European Celts • but as they had been a migrating people of remote origin, it may reasonably be presumed that in earlier ages, before the arts of civilization had made progress, the Dress must have been more simple. It is, therefore, contended by some ancient authors, that at first, when cloth was substituted for skins, what is now termed the Belt-plaid was, as requiring no art, one large unfolded piece of tartan, and after being fastened rather loosely by a Belt round the middle of the body, the lower part was formed into plaits, and the upper was suspended in easy drapery from the shoulder. † At night it secured them from the effects of the cold, by passing several times round the body. Of what but, chequered plaid or tartan was Jacob's coat composed?

Whitaker ‡ quotes numerous authorities to prove that so early as the first century of the Christian æra the trouse, hose, and waistcoat, frequently united together in one piece, was worn as well as the belted plaid, by the Britons and the Chiefs of the Celtic tribes throughout Europe. The scots of the mountains, however, prefered the plaid, philibeg, and hose. § If then the tartan dress was prevalent among the Celtic tribes throughout the southern parts of Britain in the first century, what alien power could, since, that period, compel *those beyond the walls* to lay aside their native garb, or to conform themselves to any foreign mandates? ‖

The bonnet, formerly, was not loaded with feathers, as at present; but was in general simply ornamented with plumes from the wing of the eagle.—That worn by the higher orders was of very fine texture.

The separation of the hose from the trouse is a useful, though a modern improvement. The hose, called by the French in Egypt *painted stockings*, (and they felt a peculier dread of those who wore them,) are short chequered stockings, and are suited to every description of the Highland dress.

The shoes used by the lower classes were called *Brogues* and were tied with thongs. They were imperfectly tanned; and instead of being tight, so improper for long marches, were made quite easy.

In the Highlands of Scotland, the Plaid, like the coat, was made of the peculiar *set* or pattern ¶ of tartan belonging to the Clan of the individual who wore it, and fastened to the shoulder by a pin. The belted plaid was frequently adopted in war, as an easy mode of carrying that part of the dress, because it could be quickly thrown off, when made in a detached piece from the philibeg, if found cumbersome in battle.

The dress was not considered to be quite complete, without other appendages, as a purse and a dirk, a sword, and sometimes a pair of pistols: for it was not unusual, in martial ages, to appear at all times with the instruments of war, which tended to preserve a manly & warlike spirit even in time of peace.

The Natives of the Highlands have always been attached to their ancient Garb. The Act which passed after the Rebellion in 1745, therefore, by which the use of this dress was prohibited, was considered by them as singularly oppressive; and one of the first objects of a public nature, taken up by the Society was to procure a repeal of that obnoctious statute. The proceedings for that purpose commenced, on the 9th of May, 1782. A Committee was appointed to solicit the Marquis of GRAHAM, (now Duke of MONTROSE,) to bring a Bill into Parliament; for that pupose, which he undertook to do, and which was ultimately successful. The Thanks of the Society were given to the Noble Marquis for his exertions in procuring a law so acceptable to the Highlanders.

It certainly would be desireable that at the Meetings of the Highland Society, the Members should appear in the Ancient Garb of their country. It would afford to themselves a peculiar satisfaction, as bringing to their remembrance the high character and renowned achievements of their ancestors, and it would tend to inspire those who wear, or even see, the dress, with a wish to preserve and perpetuate those achievements.

With respect to any peculiar form of dress to be worn at the Meeting of the Society, more especially on particular occasions, it would be expedient that a Committee of Taste should be appointed to fix upon two kinds of Tartan dress adapted to the youthful and more aged Members. The adoption of this double kind of uniform would give a consistent and interest-

---

• O first of Garbs!—Garment of happy fate,
So long employed, of such an antique date,
Look back some thousand years, till records fail,
And lose themselves in some romantic tale;
We'll find our godlike fathers nobly scorn'd
To be by any other dress adorn'd ALLAN RAMSAY.

† Liv. lib. vii.

‡ Tacit. Germ. xvii.

§ Sidon. Apoll. lib. iv.

‖ Ib.

¶ Strabo. lib. iv. Herod. lib. vii. Liv. xxii. et Diod. Sic. lib. v.

* The dress and the language of Highlanders were for many ages universal throughout all Europe. Their predecessors, the Celts, were a very tall, robust, stout, and handsome people, of a ruddy complexion, with yellow hair, and large blue eyes. About the fifth century these were intermixed with and succeeded by the Tartar Sarmatæ who, with their blood, sent down their swarthy, short, and squat size to nearly all the present inhabitants of Europe.

——— Liv. Diod Sic. &c.

† The plaid, accompanied by both the philibeg and the trouse, was anciently suspended from the shoulder in more elegant drapery than it is at present, by the Highlanders, as may be seen from ancient statues and paintings.

‡ Vol. i. p. 300.

§ Sidon. Apoll. lib. iv.

‖ Brydson, who contends that the chequered coat was among the first of those pieces of drapery which, on the introduction of heraldry, was called a *Coat of arms*. The arms of the Kings of Croatia, of the ancient Kings of Soissons, of the Counts of Vermondois, and Dreux, the Princes of Monaco and Bavaria, the families of Stuart, Clifford, and Fitzwilliam, he refers to, among other instances, as exhibiting specimens of different sorts of chequers or tartans.

¶ There were upwards of 100 sets in use.

ng effect to the Meetings, and it would be a proper homage to the memory of their Celtic Ancestors, who were peculiarly distinguished for a disinclination to change the fashion of their dress.

Besides the dress, it would be proper to preserve such of their ancient customs as tend to imbibe and fix in the mind those qualities of noble disinterestedness, high honour, and unconquerable valour, for which their forefathers have been so renowned. Of these, perhaps, the recital of Poems and Songs in praise of Caledonian prowess, and the sound of that Music which always led Highlanders to victory and immortal glory, would chiefly contribute towards this desireable end. Nor should the Society hesitate to eat the oat cake, to taste the whiskey, to circulate the shell, and to partake of the dishes, in which the Ancient Scots delighted. Indeed an entertainment at which such customs are kept up, accompanied by the Celtic garb, Celtic music, and Celtic toasts, would be a more gratifying sight to a Foreigner, or even to a Native of England, than any feast, however luxurious, to which they could possibly be invited; transporting the Spectator, as if it were by magic, among a new race of people; and giving him some idea of the manners and usages of times remote from the present

(To be Continned.)

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE,
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAY 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128½	By Rs. per 100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - -	126	- - - - - do.
New loan Acknowledgments	- - - - -	do.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee.		1—10	
30 Days — on Calcutta —	108	—100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras —	103½	—100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat —	100¾	—100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah —	96½	—100 Poonah	do.
8 Days ——	117	—100 Ahmed.	Antnee
8 Days ——	96	—100 Ahmed.	Rokra
8 Days — Brodera —	93	—100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars —		—225 Per 100.	

CORRESPONDENCE.

"A scrap at a Snarler is inadmissible."

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAY 1822.

It was with the greatest satisfaction that we announced in our last number the providential escape of the Officers, Passengers, and Crew of the Blenden-Hall (with the exception of two Seamen) after that vessel had been wrecked on Inaccessible Island near to Tristan da Cunha. We are now enabled to present to our readers a most interesting narrative of the Shipwreck, with an account of the subsequent sufferings of the Passengers and crew. It would appear that eight lives were lost on this distressing occasion.

A NARRATIVE of the shipwreck of the Blenden Hall, Capt. Greig. bound from England to Bombay, which was lost off the Island "Inaccessible, at 10 A. M. on the 23d July 1821, in Lat. 37-29 S. and Long. 11-45. W. of Greenwich; with an account of the sufferings of the Passengers and Crew.

By Lieut. J. Pepper, Hon. E. I. Company's Bombay Marine.

The Blenden Hall, Capt. Greig, for Bombay, left Gravesend on Sunday the 6th of May, 1821, with her complement of able seamen, and arrived in the Downs on the Tuesday following; where she was detained by contrary winds until Friday, then weighed anchor, and proceeded as far as Dungeness,—The wind veering to the W. and blowing extremely hard, obliged us to anchor under the point, and were detained until the 18th with several other vessels bound down channel. At 7 A. M. an easterly wind springing up, got under weigh, and made all sail—On the 20th breeze continuing, at 10 P. M. passed the Lizard, distance about five leagues, and crossed the bay with a continuation of the gale. Saw a ship, apparently waiting an opportunity to enter the channel. Passing the Madeiras in favourable weather, every one anticipated a good voyage; continuing the usual course through the N. E. trade, we were overtaken by a ship, which proved to be the Wellington, and parted that evening, stating their intention of steering a S cource. Two days after the Grenville, spoke us, having left the Downs with the Wellington, but separated during the gale in crossing the bay of Biscay.—This ship being a superior saile, also left us. A little to the N. of the line, at daylight, saw a ship, distance 6 or 7 miles; at 11 A. M. sent a boat on board; she proved to be the Daphne, bound to Madras, last from Madeira; this ship also left us. Getting into the S. E. Trade Winds, and crossing the line in 25 Deg. W. Long. steered to the S. and W. but owing to the Trade hanging far Southerly, for the first week we found ourselves making considerably to the Westward; but on reaching 35 Deg. S. Lat. the wind coming from the N. and Westward we hauled to the S. E. continuing to the 22d July, when in Lat. 36. 30. and Long. 15. 11. W. per Chron. at noon we steered on with the intention of making Tristan da Cunha, to ascertain its accuracy.—On the 23d at daylight when in expectation of seeing the land to leeward, we found the atmosphere too thick to discern any object; pursuing our cource, under this uncertainty of the ship's true situation, with respect to her distance from the Island; we suddenly at 10 A. M. discovered sea-weed and other indications of being near land.—Orders were immediately issued to reduce sail, when going aloft for that purpose, heavy breakers were discovered on the starboard bow, and every exertion being made to bring the ship on the wind, which proved ineffectual, in consequence of its suddeniy dying away and becoming light, and the rudder getting entangled with sea-weed. The ship now not answering her helm, and a probability of her clearing the breakers on the other Tack, we endeavoured to boxhaul her, but the wind constantly changing, our attempts were in vain.—Five minute after she unfortunately struck on the Reef off the N. W. of the Island;—and holed herself, hanging on her forebody, which caused her to beat hard on the stern post, and carried it away; then catching the midships, with a heavy sea, broke her back. Previous to this, we succeeded in getting out the jolly-boat, and small cutter, in which the crews made the best of their way to the shore, leaving behind the Captain, passengers, and several of the ship's Company; who were then endeavouring to get out the long boat; after starting her from the blocks' she was unfortunately stove by the violence of the sea, breaking on board; in attempting this, two of the seamen, were washed over board, but by the assistance of ropes &c. they were got on board again without injury; ad interim, the Poop fell in, and was in part washed away, it was then thought necessary to cut away the mast, in order to prevent the ship labouring so much and to protect the crew from being carried off by the force of the waves. The ship having heeled on the starboard side, exposed us to the fury of the sea. By this time it was evident the ship must part by the mainmast: it then became necessary to get the ladies and all hands forward on the larboard side of the forecastle; and while accomplishing this the ship parted, as expected. Then Captain Greig suggested the expediency of getting a hauling-line on shore, which met the concurrence of other professional persons on board. Mr. Summers, the second officer, with the most praise worthy intrepidity undertook this hazardous service, but owing to the heavy sea, and the tide running strong to the Eastward, did not succeed, and it was with great difficulty he regained the ship. The crew of the boats had by this time reached the shore. The fog clearing off, presented to us our awful situation, being only about half a mile from the beach. The effect on our minds was truly indescribable.—Disappointed in our hope of getting a line on shore, some of the passengers and crew determined to risk the venture of swimming, among whom were Messrs. Giberne, Law, and McTavish; the two latter must have perished but for the assistance of those who had previously succeeded in landing. One of the seamen, named Hore, who adopted their resolution, unfortunately sunk; and another nearly experienced a similar fate. The boatswaim (Hawkesley) undertook the second trial to reach the shore with a line, in which he failed, but did not return to the ship. A third attempt was made by a seaman, named McCallister, who was equally unsuccessful. While these operations were going on, the ship, from the weight of her bowsprit and jibboom split in a fore and aft direction, and the starboard side of the forecastle immediately sunk; during this Captain Greig was nearly lost, by a heavy sea breaking over. We were at first apprehensive the weight of the anchors would counteract what we considered would be most conducive to our safety, and about noon thought of cutting away the stoper and shank painters; but providentially we were unable to start the anchors, which we afterwards found were the cause of our preservation, by keeping part of the forecastle in its original position.—The seamen who remained on board were about to rig a raft under the lee of the ship, from the spars which occasionally washed round the bows; having succeeded in lashing two or three spars, eight of the crew and passengers went on it & with the exception of one reached the shore with great difficulty, in consequencc of the off-set of the Tide which drifted them out to sea, leaving us under great apprehensions for their safety. About one P. M. that part of the wreck we remained upon, began to wash gradually towards shore, until about three P M when it hung to a rock for one hour, or more, before we perceived any chance of effecting a landing. During this our horrors were inexpressible, each expecting the next moment would plunge us in a watery grave; and under this idea, we took a supposed last farewell of each other. Thus situated we remained for some time, when the wreck again moved to-

wards shore, affording us once more a gleam of hope, that we might attain it; although, from the very heavy swell, great dangers still awaited us. About five, P. M. we had drifted close enough for those on shore to heave a rope on to the wreck, by which we were enabled to get on shore, by watching the drawback of the Sea, which left us but a small space of water to wade through, and were assisted up the beach by those who had previously landed, and had in a great measure recovered their strength. Captain Greig's conduct, from the time the ship struck, deserves every praise, and particularly for his determination of continuing on the wreck till the last. The crew and Passengers assembling together, Captain Greig enquired if any were missing; and was informed, that two were lost, one in swimming, and the other from the raft. About 5th 30' P. M. night approaching, we retired to the rushes, about fifty yards distance from where we landed, for the night, in the distressed state we were in, some of the passengers being without any other clothing than a shirt. Some spirits which had drifted on shore, gave an opportunity to those who first landed to get intoxicated, of which they availed themseles, and added to the horrible scene around us. The Island affording no shelter we were exposed to the rain, which fell very heavy during the night, without sleeping, and were frequently annoyed by such of the crew as were drunk, together with the noise of the chain-cable and anchors striking against the rocks. At day-light, about 6. A. M. all was confusion; the men shaking off the yok of subordination, and taking upon themselves an equality with the passengers, which they did not hesitate to avow in terms accompanied by the most approbrious language. Seeing the impossibility of commanding them in such a state, three parties were formed, consisting of the Captain, Officers, and such of the passengers as were able, to explore the Island. One Party to the Westward, the second to the East, and the third over the hills. The first travelling the beach for the space of about 3 miles, without succeeding to their wish, the sea preventing their going further. They returned about 2 P. M. repeating their opinion, that the best place for pitching our tents was to the Westward, near three large ponds of fresh water, in which a number of Sea Elephants were seen swimming, but the flat ground running off to the Westward, being constantly exposed to the wind and weather, as well as inundated and covered with rushes, occasioned some doubt as to the fitness of the situation. About 3 P. M. the party that had gone Eastward returned and reported a more favourable spot, about a mile and a quarter East of our present station, being close to a waterfall, and some appearances of recent fires having been made there, led them to believe, that others had been on the Island, and made choice of that part; they also found the ship's cutter lying high and dry, without much apparent injury; also a bale of red cloth, which had drifted from the wreck, and served us for bedding, &c. and protection from the wet ground and the rain, which fell heavily during the night, accompanied with a strong wind, from the W. N. W. The third party came back in the evening bringing with them several roots of wild celery, but had not discovered any place so suitable as that we determined on to pass the night. Our food this day consisted of Penguins and raw beef, which we had picked up; being unable to make a fire, for want of materials and the dampness of the wood excluded the possibility of obtaining one by friction. Nothing but extreme hunger could have induced us to partake of food in a state so revolting to the feelings of human beings. In the evening, one of the seamen, lost from the raft, floated on shore, and was buried with the usual ceremony; and, although we took every pains, with large stones, to prevent the sea removing the corpse, were much shocked a few days after, to find the body wholly exposed

The next morning, (25th) at day-light, the passengers and crew were mustered, and a small party was dispatched to get the cutter up above high water mark, and the others that were able, were ordered to collect what provisions &c. they could find along the beach; in the course of their search, a cow and two sheep were found, also a ham or two, and a few cheeses. We were further fortunate, in picking up a box of surgeon's instruments, containing a flint and steel which with the combustible matter in one of Congreve's rokets, enabled us to make a fire. The iron buoy was brought up this day; and in the afternoon several parts of the wreck came on shore, and also 5 puncheons of rum and gin, and some cases of wine and beer, and many bales of cloth, which were of infinite service to protect us from the inclemency of the weather. Some Penguins were caught this day, which, from excessive hunger, we were glad to cook in the state they were taken, without plucking or cleansing; all being clamorous to spare the fire that was kindled. Some clothing came also on shore, but so much cut by the sharpness of the rocks, they were rendered nearly useless. A large quantity of perfumery and distilled waters was taken up; and the sailors, to discover what the bottles contained, broke the necks, expecting to find spirits in them. At one P. M. commenced rigging a tent, with canvas and spars from the wreck, and at sun-set had finished it, sufficiently to protect us in a great measure from the rain, &c.; it being of a small size, would, not admit of more than one third of our number, and then was very crowded; but every one was anxious to participate of its accommodation the others occupied casks to shelter themselves for the night. This day, whilst traversing the beach, I picked up Norrie's epitome, and on examining the Long. and Lat. of the three islands, found Inaccessible to be the westernmost, on putting some questions to one of the party that attempted the hill, I learnt the bearings of the two islands seen by them, the largest to be between N. E. and the other nearly South, which confirmed me in opinion, that we were on Inaccessible; and until this time, I believe, it was generally thought, we were on Tristan da Cunha. Miserably as we were off, the warmth of the fire afforded us much comfort; particularly the ladies, who had suffered extremely from hunger, wet, and cold. In fact, several of the passengers were so much exhausted, that apparently they were near expiring. At day-light on the 26th sent a party to explore the island, over the hills, the remainder, such as were capable, were ordered to the beach, to collect all the provisions they could find and whatever else that might be useful; among which were several cases of surgeon's instruments, with knives, saws, &c which proved of essential service; some provisions were brought up, and deposited in a cask for general distribution, agreeable to the order of Gaptain Greig. At 2 P. M. the party returning from the hill, having ascended nearly a mile found, in the direction they had taken, the impracticability of advancing farther. This day, two more tents were completed, which afforded to us and the invalids much comfort. It was now thought necessary to enforce a regulation, requiring each individual, whose strength would permit, to bring two loads of ship-wood from the beach, daily, while it lasted, that on the island being inefficient for the purpose of cooking. We killed this day three female Sea Elephants near the ponds before mentioned. The brains, heart and tongue of these we eat; but the flesh of the young ones we took out, was far superior to that of the old onces, yet extremely disgusting. This day cut the iron Buoy asunder, and converted it into boilers; made some soup with penguins and wild celery, and found considerable nourishment therefrom, notwithstanding it was very mawkish; but being warm, it accorded very well with our famished stomachs. The tin lining of two chests served us for frying pans, but they lasted only a day or two, leaving us only the two boilers for cooking, and they, we were apprehensive, would soon become useles.—Towards evening, the body of the seaman Horse, who was lost in swimming, was taken up, and buried close to that of his shipmate, with the same ceremony. At night, some of the party were obliged to occupy the casks, as before, the three tents not affording sufficient sleeping room for all. The wind blowing strong in the night, caused the covering of the tents to rise, and admit the rain, from which we suffered very accutely. At day-light, on the 27th sent out parties as before, with a full determination to get round the island, if possible, in which they were again unsuccesstul; but anxious to discover what might be of service, penetrated the rushes to the westward, and hit upon the retreat of the sea Elephants, who had settled for the purpose of bringing forth their young. At the same time, they found, and brought some wood, which had been fired, near the spot, leaving on our minds, a full conviction, that some fishermen had been on the island a short time before, and corroborated by finding a whaler's knife, and the blade of a steering oar. This day we skinned the cow and two sheep which in our situation, we thought tolerably good, but afterwards found to disagree with us very much, as might be expected from their having been drowned, and remaining two days in the sea. The weather having now moderated. we found the health of the sick much improved, although labouring under strong symptoms of dysentery, brought on by want of proper nourishment and rest, both of which we had hitherto been deprived of.

On the 28th at day-light, fine weather and wind N. N. W. with a high surf; sent some hands with the carpenter to remove the cutter still higher, to examine her; unluckily she was found to be considerably injured along the keel and larboard side. The hide of the cow was given to the carpenter to repair the boat; this day we raised a temporary flag staff in front of the tents. Our sick much improved. The party which left this morning (taking with them ropes &c. for exploring the island, by way of the hills, fortunately succeeded in reaching the opposite side with a great deal of difficulty, and returned at 9 P. M. exeessively fatigued; and reported having seen vast numbers of Sea Elephants on the beach. We this day rigged another tent, and made every exertion to improve the others. We were also employed in getting copper from the ship's bottom, which was high and dry, for making cooking utensils. One of the Seamen, in a fit of intoxication, stove in the head of a puncheon of rum, after which he used it for sleeping in, totally insensible, Sunday (the 29th) very pleasant weather, at 9 A, M. assembled together; read prayers and offered up thanks to the Almighty for our signal deliverance.

On the 30th at day-light, all hands engaged on the beach seeking what remained, the heavy surf having washed off many articles that we had not been able to remove, particularly the cloth and all the wine and spirits, which from this time, left us destitute of either. A Seaman named Harris, undertook and began to build a canoe, framing her with wood hoops from the provision casks, covering her with tarred Elephant skins. Her extreme length was 24 feet, by 5 ft. 4 inches. Got from the wreck several rokets, which by closing one end with lead, served us for small boilers, others stopped with wood answered as cans for oil which we used in cooking. Some hands employed in burning ships's timber to procure nails for the carpenter. Having from this time no means of making any memorandum, for the want of ink and paper, the subsequent relation is given from memory, and may be considered to embrace a general statement of what usually occurred, without referrence to any particular date.

Suffering considerable annoyance in the tents from flies and fleas, some of the party raised one

on the beach, thinking to avoid the nuisance; but on the third or fourth night, after its completion, they were suddenly alarmed, while sleeping, by the sea coming in, and carrying away a part of it. Others of the seamen, who had occupied a tent with several of the gentlemen, induced by some secret motive, raised a separate tent, about one hundred yards distant from the general rendezvous. The rest of the sailors followed their example, by removing to a distant part of the island, having previously secured sufficient canvas, &c. to re-establish habitations, leaving the Captain, second officer, doctor and passengers, to shift for themselves; of whom the major part were unwell. Fourteen of the seamen who had united and separated, requested one of the kettles, which the Captain and passengers acceded to by granting the smallest of the two we had, which did not hold more than the proportion their nnmber entitled them to; but hearing dissatisfaction existed among the others, he called them together, and explained his motives for complying with their demand, upon which they unanimously refused to assist in the ordinary employments assigned them by the Captain; at the same time offering to do every thing for him and his son, leaving the passengers to provide for themselves. This was rejected, and the line of conduct they pursued, called forth a strong remonstrance from the second officer, who had determined to remain by his Captain and passengers in their feeble state, which had no effect. Consequently the passengers were obliged to act entirely for themselves; although they offered from L. 8 to 10 per month to assist in getting food only, which was not accepted, observing, "that the island Inaccessible carried no passengers, and that all were on one footing. "A boat, on the principleof a West India Battaux was undertaken, and completed by the ship's cook, a native of the West Indies; the weather, however, continuing bad, could not be launched. Prior to this boat being finished, the Penguins had come on shore to deposit their eggs, which were very numerous; in so much, that at daylight, noon, and 3 P. M. each individual would collect. from 4 to 6 dozen. They remained on the island for a month, or thereabouts, affording us much relief, and contributing greatly to the restoration of our health and strengh. Their departure was equally sudden as their arrival, and equally unexpected, to our great sorrow. The Elephants also took the sea, which left us with the forlorn prospect of being destitute of food, when the store we had accumulated, should be expendended, until the season of their return. The impression on our minds, at the approaching scarcity, being to be visible in every countenance. We also found great loss from the want of wild celery, which could not be had without great difficulty, having to ascend the hill, on the brink of precipices, to the imminent danger of our lives, to gather the few remain ing roots. While the above boat was building, a second was laid down, on the same principle, and finished within a day or two of the other. A third was also began by the carpenter, on a large scale, similar to the others with the exception of her head and stern running in. About a week after the female Elephants emigrated, the males made their appearance for the purpose of shedding their coats, which dissipated our fears of absolute starvation while they remained, and their skins afforded us materials for shoes and covering for the canoe, We were farther relieved by numerous shoals of Peterells, which succeeded the Penguins, and were easily caught, but they were transient in their stay, as they quitted with the male Elephants in about 8 or 10 days. This again excited a renewal of our fears for our future sustenance.

In September we launched the first boat, which answered uncommonly well for fishing, and in which we were very successful.—Our hooks consisted of nails. turned, and the nets made from the rigging of the wreck, of which we had an ample sufficiency.—Two days after we endeavoured to launch the second boat, but could not owing to the sea running too high; but succeeded on the following day in launching both boats for the general benefit.—After this the seamen availed themselves of every favorable occasion to launch the boats; but were obliged to solicit the assistance of the passengers to haul them a shore again, which favor was returned by giving each a small quantity of fish, in the most contemptuous manner.—At this time our situation was improved, by an increase of our Tents. Prior to this, the carpenter's boat and canoe being finished, a fourth boat was laid down, and soon completed, by the second officer and some of the passengers. On making trial of the carpenter's boat, we found her too crank, and made the necessary alteration, by placing another plank in her bottom, which answered very well. Having now four boats and canoe, fit for use, they were launched for fishing as often as the weather would permit. These boats did very well along shore; but could not be fully depended on to risk the voyage in contemplation, as the tools used in their construction were a Hand saw, an old Chissel, & a Bolt, as a substitute for a hammer with a port hinge rubbed to an edge, instead of an axe.

Early in October Mrs. Peper, having been recommended to take exercise, we were absent for several hours, during which, some person or persons took the opportunity of entering our tent and purloining a box, containing a gold chronometer, chain and 3 seals, a purse, with eight guineas, and two pounds, in silver, with various other articles, value together £170. which, after the most diligent enquiry;—were never recovered. A circumstance, that needs no comment to prove the vile disposition of some of the crew. The following morning, the cook's b atteax was launched, with himself and five seamen, expecting to reach Tristan da Cunha, and remained in sight an hour after, when she suddenly disappeared; and the weather becoming squally, we were apprehensive, some accident had befallen them, which was confirmed afterwards, as they never reached their destination. Two days after, a party being on the hill, observed a ship standing off and on Tristan da Cunha Bay.—The next morning an endeavour was made to launch the carpenter's boat, with a view to gain the island; in our attempt, the boat was nearly lost.—About a fortnight, or more, having elapsed, without receiving any intelligence from Tristan da Cunha, we resolved to make another attempt to launch the carpenter's boat, the fineness of the morning promising a fairday, and they succeeded reaching Tristan da Cunha, at sun-se:. Upon landing the crew were overjoyed at meeting with a man, named Glass, formerly a Corporal in H. M. Artillery drivers, and a few inhabitants, who volunteered their services, with two whale boats, to convey the passengers and the remaining crew across; this succour arrived on Inaccessible, 10th Nov. bringing with them a small quantity of Potatoes, Butter, Milk, and Biscuit, a proportion of which being issued for the day, the residue was reserved for those who were destined to stay behind.—On the 11th the Captain, his son, and married persons were the first appointed to quit Inaccessible, & although the morning appeared very unfavourable. we determined on the voyage, which was attended by squally winds and frequent calms. Left Inaccessible at 7 A. M. and arrived at Tristan da Cunha at 2h 30' P. M when we were gratified beyond the power of expressing, to see something approaching in appearance to domestic comfort.—On the 18th and 25th other successful efforts were made and completed the safe removal of all, notwithstanding the last trip was attended by a most violent gale from the N. W.—One, of the boats was obliged to part company, and take shelter under the lee of the island, where they underwent considerable sufferings for two or three days, living on fish only, which they caught on the rocks.—On our arrival at Tristan da Cunha, an agreement was made with Mr. Glass, for board and lodging, at 2 shillings sterling per diem.—During our stay the passengers were frequently engaged in shooting, the island affording a plentful number of wild Pigs and Goats. which were difficult to be got at, and consequently not attended With much suceess—the wide difference we now experienced, compared with the conduct of the crew, occasioned feelings of disgust, and enhanced the value of favors rendered as, nor is it possible to convey a just idea or conception of what passed in our breasts, on seeing the Boat with the last of our unfortunate companions on the shore of Tristan da Cunha. Our feelings choked utterance, and it was only with tears of mutual sympathy we embraced each other. About five weeks after the first party landed, a ship was seen passing the Island, hull up, wind blowing a strong westerly gale; but the Island being enveloped by fog, we presume, prevented their noticing the signals that we made. This ship, we have since learnt, was the Hyperion, Frigate, bound to the Cape. While we observed her passing without touching, occasioned a renewal of desponding fears, which were undiminished til the 10th January 1822, when the Nerinac, Capt. David Lauchlan hove in sight, at 11. A. M. on a calm and beautiful day. We immediately dispatched a boat, to make known our deplorable situation; whilst making for the Brig we were anxiously noticing the manœuvres caused by the baffling winds, until 5 P. M. when she had sufficiently reached into the Bay, to see the boat leaving her. Previous to this, Capt. Greig and son, and a young passenger had left the shore in another boat, with instructions from the Passengers, to negociate on the best terms, an agreement for their conveyance to the Cape. Before this boat got to the ship Captain Lauchlan had left his vessel, and landed. He immediately feeling a true sense of our distresses, promptly offered to receive the whole of us, on terms that impressed on our minds, gain was not the motive that actuated him; and his subsequent attention and sacrifice of personal comforts for our accommodation, demands an acknowledgement of our most unqualified gratitute. Having arranged with Mr. Glass, we emberked the same evening, and were received with great kindness, by the Officer in charge; Captain Lauchlan being engaged on shore, in procuring supplies equal to the augmentation our numbers rendered necessary. On the following morning, at 10 a heavy swell coming on from the N. W. indicated a gale; and it was deemed prudent to weigh anchor and stand off; and no sooner was the anchor up, than what we anticipated, took place, and our attempts to keep the Island on board, were baffled inconsequence of a strong set to the Easward, leaving behind, with much regret, six seamen, & a female servant, also thirteen casks of water. At noon, the east end bearing south made sail for the Cape, and after an excellent voyage arrived there on the 21st January 1822, comprising a term of six calendar months, within two days, from the time of our unfertunate ship wreck. While on Tristau da Conha, we undertook to built a vessel of twelve tons, from the fragments of the Julia, wrecked on that Island. It may be remarked, as a singular coincidence that the Nerinac left the Cape for South America. "the same day, and same hour, the Blendenhall was wrecked."

After undergoing such a multiplied series of misfortunes, in which I was more than others particularly interested, on account of Mrs. Pepper's critical situation, I cancot close this narrative, without publicly expressing my humble and sincere gratitude to Divine Providence, which supported and carried us through such imminent perils; aud to add our united tribute of thanks to those who have generously contributed to our comfort, both at Tristan da Conha, and at the Cape.

P. S. The Narrator, recommends all Masters of ships, to be cautious in approaching the Is-

lands of Tristan da Cunha, Inaccessible, and Nightingale; as in running in those Latitudes, with the wind to the N. of west, which usually prevails, they are liable to many dangers.

Extract of a Letter, from Constantinople, dated 2d February 1822.

"Tranquillity has been restored to this place. " and we have great hopes of an amicable ar- " rangement of affairs with Russia, in which " case all the other troubles that have been dis- " tressing the country will soon be put a stop to. " and British Commerce will necessarily be- " come more important in these dominions " than ever."

Bombay Courier.

At the Honourable Company's Opium Sale on Friday last 4 lots, first sort, were sold at Rupees 2006 per Chest.—On Saturday 96 lots and on Monday 37 lots were disposed of.—The sales on these two days average at Rupees 2000 per Chest.

On Sunday last, the Mareshal Correa, late Chancellor of the supreme Court at Goa, Loureiro, and the Judges Magalhaens. Rocha, and Abreo, arrived at this Presidency, having been compelled to quiteGoa, by the members of the present Administration. These Gentlemen we believe to be of the utmost respectability and three of them had been members of the constitutional Government. We are not prepared to state, at present, what cause is assigned for so hasty and arbitrary a measure.

It would appear however, that very general dissatisfaction prevails amongst all classes of the Inhabitants at Goa, and that numbers had put themselves in readiness to depart.

The Ship Brailsford (Free Trader) John Spring from London 2nd January anchored in the Harbour on Sunday morning. She has brought of course, no news, nor had she any Passengers.

We insert the following communication by particular desire.

Solapoor 20th May 1822.

A meeting took place this morning between Lieutenant L. . . . and Mr. T. . . . of . . . Regiment for the purpose of deciding an occurrence of a recent date between those Gentlemen, when after exchanging three shots an accommodation took place at the instance of their friends on the occasion.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 22, Ship La Constance, A Regnaud, from Mauritius.

23, Ship Seaforth (Free Trader) Robert McDowal, from Liverpool, 26th December.

25, Off the Harbour Portuguese Ship Castro, Commander Antonio Fernandes from Demaun; 26th May.

26, Brig Nelly, James Newsom from Isle of France, 1st April.

Do. Ship Brailsford (Free Trader,) John Spring, from London, 2d January.

PASSENGER,

Per Seaforth.—Mr. Lewis Jones.

DEPARTURES.—May 23 Grab Bombay Merchant, F. Gregory to Malay Coast.

Do. The H. C. Cruizer Mercury, Lieut. J. Stout, to Persian Gulph.

25, The H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieut. W. S. Collinson to Penang.

26, Ship Lowjee Family, George Seton to China.

Do. Arab Ship Raimaney, Nacquodah Hajee Jabar, to Bushire,

Do. Ship Caroline, Nacquodah Aga Muscar, to Muscat Kishma and Bushire.

26, From the Entrance of the Harbour Portuguese Ship Castro, Commander Angele Antonio Fernandes to Macao.

27, Ship Felicitas, Peter Campbell to Madras and Calcutta.

Do. Ship Samarang, J. Gover, to Penang and Malay Coast.

PASSENGERS.

By Raimaney—Lieut. and Adjt. W. F. Allen 2d Batt. 12th Regt. N. I. Ensign Goutier, 2d Batt. 12th Regt. N I.

By Felicitas.—Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Findle, Capt. Findle, Ensign W. Moncrieff.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Hadlow, for London.
H, C. Berwickshire, for China.
Salemany, for do.
Royal Charlotte, for do.
Ann, for do.
Shaw Byramgore, for do.
Bombay Castle, for do.
Bannerman, for do.
Brig Ahmoody, for Pinang.
Brig Byramgore, for do.
Fazelcarim, for Madras and Rangoon.
Carron, for Bussorah.
Humody, for do.

Portuguese,—Ship Novo Santo Antonio, for Macao.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

APRIL.—29, Bark Mary Ann Sophia, B. Cornfoot, from Batavia the 22d March.

30. American brig Clarian, G. Abbott, from Boston 10th December.

MAY.—1. H. C. Ship Balcarras, Cameron, from England 13th December, and Cape of Good Hope 10th March.

3. American Ship Diamond, D. Beckford, from Boston 23d December.

—Ship Susan, J. W. Philips. from China 10th March, and Sincapore 1st April.

OFF CALCUTTA.

29. Scotia, A. Agnew, from Madras 20th April.—23. Dunvegan Castle,—29 Lady Flora,—Zenobia, and Bark Mary Ann Sophia,—31. American Brig Clarian —May 3. Susan, and American Ship Diamond.—4 Lord Hungerford.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

APRIL.—29. Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, to Penang and Malacca.

—American Brig Charles, S. Town, to Boston.

MAY.—1. Brig Lady Furquhar, A. Ambrose, to the Isle of France.

3. Brig Titaghur, Thomas Taylor, to Rangoon.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Thetis,—Marchioness of Hastings,—Hashmy.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 4th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR

Remains—St. Thiago Maior. (P.)—Valetta and John Barry, outward bound,

KEDGEREE.

Remain,—Harriet, outward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

H. C. Ship Earl of Balcarras.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 5. Ship Portsea, Worthington, from Rangoon 10th April.

6, Ship La Belle Alliance, W. Rolfe. from London 4th January.

Do. H. M. Schooner Cochin, T. H. Twynan, from Trincomalie.

Do. H. M. Ship Glasgow. Doyle, from Calcutta 18th April.

Passengers. James Hunter, Esq. and Lieutenant Doyle—7, Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhend, from Bushir 24th March, Bombay and Point de Galle.

May 13, H. C. Cruizer Meriton, W. Maxfield, from Pilot 23d April.

May 15, Brig Ann Laura, T. Smith, from Jaffnapatam 12th May.

DEPARTURES.—May 5, Ship Duke of Lancaster, J. Davies, for Calcutta.

Do Ship Mellish, Robert Ford, for do.

8. H. M. Schooner Cochin, Twynan, for Trincomalie.

May 10, Ship Moorzaffer, J. A. Hurst, for Eskapillay and Calcutta.

12. H. M. Ship Topaze, C. Richardson, on a cruize.

14, Ship Hindostan, W. Williamson for London.

do. Brig Sarah, Kayser, for Colomba.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At Kaira on 20th instant Eliza, the Wife of Mr. J Fern of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 20th of May 1822, died after a few hours illness with the Croop, Master Charles James Westley, aged three Years and three Months, the eldest Son of Lieut. C. T. Westley, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment, N I. The fatal Disease was only recognised at 10 A. M. and at half past four P. M. he departed this life.

At Bhewndy on 15th of April last, W. Aitken Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

At Berhampore, on the 22d April, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Captain Richard Colnett, of the Purneah Provincial Battalion, to Miss Ann Duncan.

At Berhampore, on the 24th April, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, William Greaves, Esq. of Purneah, to Miss Margaret Duncan.

At Berhampore, on the 25th April, by the Reverend W. Eales, George Evans, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Chuteer Gour Battalion, to Eliza, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Morrell, Commanding the Moorsheda bad Provincial Battalion.

On the 30th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, John Campbell, Esq. M. D, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieutenant Alexander Child, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment.

At Bencoolen, on the 15th of January, by the Reverend Christopher Winter, Samuel Garling, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Mrs Caroline E. Hays.

BIRTH.

At Ghazeepore, on the 1st April, the lady of Captain C. C. Smith, of the European Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 10th April, Mrs. C. Waller, of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 16th April, the lady of Captain H. F. Denty, 2d Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At Poorne, on the 19th April, the laday of Lieutenant R. S. Phillips, 2d Battalion 26th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

On the 20th April, at Indore, the lady of Captain James Caulfied, of a son.

At Patna, on the 22d April, the lady of R. M. M. Thomson, Esq. M. D. of a daughter.

On Thursday, the 25th April, Mrs. J. Sinclair, of a son and heir,

On the 25th April, Mrs. J. B. Jones, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 26th April, Mr. George Watson, of a son.

DEATHS.

In Campt, a Moulgoond, while serving with the Field Detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, on the 13th April, Ensign David Gray, 2d Battalion 19th Regt.; most sincerely and deservedly lamented by his brother Officers, who have caused a Tomb to be erected over the remains of this young and promising Officer, at the vilage of Moulgoond, as a mark of their respect to his memory.

On the 15th April, at Gualparah, on the Assam Frontier, Lieutenant J. L. Magowan, of the Rungpore Local Corps.

On the 27th April, Thomas Homfray Bason, the son of Mr. William Bason, of Cossypore, aged 1 year and 27 days.

At Darwar, on the 30th April, Major H. C. Harvey, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, whose real and intrinsic worth, endeared him to every member (European and Native) of his Corps, and by whom his demise is most poignantly regretted. The qualities of the Commanding Officer, the companion and of the friend were so happily blended on the character of this much esteemed and lamented Officer, as to render him the object not only of the highest respect but of the most unfeigned and sincerest regard to his broteer officers and friends, who must ever retain a living recollection of Major Harvey's characteristic qualities, viz those of the Soldier and of the man.

The death of this generous and intelligent officer will no doubt be considered as a serious a loss to the public service, as it has already proved to his family and friends.

On the 1st May. Miss Pascoella Rodrigues, aged 21 years.

Yesterday, the 5th May, Mr. William Brown, Tide-waiter of the Custom House, aged 33 years, 1 month and 4 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At her Mother's house at Paulghautchery, on the 25th of April 1822, Captain John Poulson, to Miss Eliza Ann Sayer, second Daughter of the late Stalker Sayer, of that place.

BIRTHS.

At the Presidency, on Sunday the 12th inst. the Lady of the Rev. W. Roy, Chaplain, of a daughter.

At Maddapolem on the 17th April, the wife of Mr. Assistant Surveyor C. Barnett, of a son,

At Jaulnah on 27th of April, the wife of Captain Bentley of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 10th instant, the Lady of Captain Charles Augustus Elderton, Military Paymaster, Southern Division, of a son.

On the 7th inst. the Lady of P. Jordon, Esq. of a son.

At Bellary, on the 7th instant, the Lady of J. C. Wroughton, Esq. of a Sonand Heir.

DEATHS.

On the 2d May at Cochin, on board the Bark George, when on his way to Madras, of the Cholera Morbus, after a few hours illness, James Charles Saver, youngest son of the late Stalker Saver of Paulghantcherry, aged 13 years, 1 month and 10 days, leaving a disconsolate mother, brother, and sisters, to mourn his premature death; he was an affectiouate Child, and a youth possessed of great abilities for his age: his death will long be lamented by those who had any knowledge of him; he was mild, open, and free, which gained him the affection of all who knew him.

At Maddapolem, on the morning of the 22d ultimo, Mrs. L. Barvet, leaving a disconsolate husband, and a large circle of relatives to bemoan her irreparable loss.

At Negapatam on the 5th instant, aged 2 years, John Wesley Close, son of the Reverend T. Close, Missionary.

On the 4th and 5th instant at Quilon, Maria, Louisa, aged 3 months and 23 days, and John, aged 4 years and 8 months the only daughter and eldest son of William P. Birwincham, Esq. Assistant Surgeon in H. M 89th Regiment.

EUROPE DEATH

On the 17th July, at Velencia, in South America, of the wounds received on the 24th June, in the decisive battle of Carabobo, Thomas Iderton Ferriar, Esq, eldest son of the late Dr. Ferriar of Manchester, Colonel in the Columbian Finance and Adjutant General of the Army of the Apure:—a fearless soldier, and an amiable and high minded gentlemen To the gallantry with which he led into action, against vastly disproportioned numbers, the small corps of British engaged at Carabobo, the victory of that day is chiefly attributed. His remains were attended to the grave by the President Bolivar as chief mourner; and a public monument has been decreed to his memory by the Supreme Congress of Columbia.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE *of* COVT. SECURITIES.

Buy.		Sell.	
10	0	9	12
18	0	17	12

New Loans of 1821.....
Ditto *Remittable*.....

DISCO BANK OF BENGAL LOWEST RATES, per Cent.
unt on Private Bills..... 5
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 4 ———
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 4 ———
BANK SHARES—Premium 32 *a* 33 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy]	CALCUTTA.	[Sell
s d s d		s d s d
2 1 *a* 2 1½	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee.....	2 0 2 1
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	92
	Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars Sa. Rs.	206	0 *a*	206	8	per. 100
Dubloons,.....	31	0 *a*	31	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17	4 *a*	17	5	"
Dutch Ducats,.....	4	4 *a*	4	12	"
Louis D'ors,.....	8	4 *a*	8	8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....	191	4 *a*	191	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,.....	3	6½ *a*	3	7	6 each.
Sovereigns,.....	10	8 *a*	10	12	
Bank of England Notes,	10	8 *a*	11	0	

On Sunday last the *Zenobia* arrived in the river, having sailed from South America, on the 18th of January. By this opportunity very little of importance or interest has been received. The most prominent intelligence refers to the Revolutiou having almost completely pervaded the whole provinces of New Spain. It is also a singular fact that the local Government had offered the Sovereignty to a member of the Spanish Royal Family, and in reversion, to the Royal Family of France. An Envoy from Old Spain had arrived, declaring the independence of Mexico. We are informed that trade had become ruinous at all the ports on the West Coast of South America.

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, May 15, 1822.

On England--at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal--at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Loan of 1822 17 per cent prem.
do. of 1821 14 „ „

The outward bound Ship *Apollo* unfortunately grounded on the Margate Sand, and was obliged to put back.

EXECUTION.—On Friday last, *Michael Hart*, late a Private in H. M. 30th Regiment, suffered the awful sentence of the Law, pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of a Native at Secunderabad.

"The Sheriff reached the Gaol at half past 5, and found the unfortunate Culprit in earnest prayer attended by the Rev. Mr. Roy, by whose humane exertions and benevolent attention the Prisoner was awakened to a due sense of his awful situation.—He was conducted to the scaffold at six o'clock, and upon being interrogated whether he had any thing particular to communicate produced a written confession of his guilt—which at his request was read aloud by the Reverend Chaplain—on the conclusion of which the unfortunate man was launched into eternity.—He dates his ruin from a too free indulgence in that pernicious liquor Arrack—and in a most solemn manner warned all around him to take warning by his untimely fate.—We lay before our Readers his confession in its original state; and hope that its simple and affecting style will prove a preventative to a repetition of the atrocious act for which he forfeited his life."

TO THE SHERIFF OF MADRAS.

The last speech and confession of *Michaelt Hart*, 30th Regiment, who is brought to this untimely end for the murder of a Native man, which crime now before God & the whole world I do acknowledge to be Guilty of—though at the same time the unfortunate sufferer was a man that I never had any dealings with, nor ever as much as spoke to him, but I trust in God, for his dear son, Jeans Christ's sake, to forgive him his sins, as I expect through the intercession of the same Christ, (in a few days) to have my transgressions blotted out, as they are many and of the deepeste dye even as deep as scarlet—but the Lord Jesus is able to make them as white as snow, and in Him I put all my trust, O Lord! let me not be confounded.—My dear brother Soldiers in India, it is an unfortunate India to the generality of men in the military line of life—which are exposed to so many dangers through that overwhelining enemy, Arrack.—O! cursed Arrack; which causes so many brave men to destruction in this country you will hardly ever see one single case brought before the Civil Court but there is Arrack mentioned,—It was Arrack that ruined me, and brought me into disgrace; I have contracted debts which I was not able to pay; I have robbed, I have defrauded, I have kept that which was not my own, at last I hpve murdered my fellow creature and left him bleeding on the plain.

On the fatal board here I stand, with the mortal cord around my peck, and my arms fastened to be launched into eternity.—Speatators around take a warning by me, I am going and bid adieu.—Lord have mercy on my soul.

MICHALL HART.
30th Regiment
[*Mad. Guz.*

English Extracts.

It gives us much pleasure to observe, that a Mr. Gordon, a countryman of our own, and a military man, has been one of the first to join the Greeks, and has embarked a considerable fortune in their cause. It is said that they have conferred upon him the command of Tripolizza, the chief town of the Morea, and the most considerable place in the in possession. We have made inquiries respecting this gentleman, and have learned the following particulars, which may be relied on;—Mr. Gordon (not Sir Thomas, unless he has been invested with some foreign order of knighthood) is a Scotch gentleman of fortune, who was formerly an officer in that distinguished regiment the Scotch Greys. He is a man of great zeal and personal bravery and of very considerable acquarements. He travelled much, some years ago, in Greece, where he aequired a knowledge of the country and of the language, which he speaks with perfect fluency. While in Turkey he married an Armenian lady. On the breaking out of the war between Russia and Napoleon, he entered the Russian service as a volunteer, and served during the famous Russian compaign, being attached to one of the commanders as an aide-camp. He afterwards retired to Scotland, where he remained till the present year. On the breaking out of the war in Greece, in the fate of which country he naturally took the warmest interest. he quitted his estate, and taking a large sum of maney with him (it is said £20,000) went to Marseilles, where he purchased a vessel, freighted it with arms and ammunition, and proceeded to the Morea. He is high in the confidence of the local government, is at the head of Ypsilanti's staff, and is, as we have already stated, commandant of Tripolizza. We are gratified in learning these facts, not only for the credit of our country, but because the presence of such a gentleman in the Morea, a enjoying the high credit which he deserves, must afford the means of communication with Greece to *other* natives of thia kingdom, and may, perhaps, have a beneficial effect upon the settlement of the government.

[*The Montrose Review December*, 12,

IRELAND.

MR GRANT,

A deputation of Catholics, headed by Lord Fingal, waited on Mr. Grant on Tuesday, and presented the folluwing address:—

To the Right Hon. Charles Grant, his Majesty's Chief Secretary for Ireland.

SIR—We, the Roman Catholics of Ireland, who hailed your arrival amongst us with sentiments of the highest gratification, beg leave to proffer to you, at your departure, the unfeigned expression of our respect and regard.

Your able assertion of our rights in Parliament was the first demand upon our gratitude, and we have had repeated proofs in your official conduct of the consistency of that principle which awakened in our vindication your eloquence and your zeal. In your late orders to the Commanders of Yeomanry Corps, we recognise that enlightened policy which would unite all classes of Irishmen without religious distinction, in the protection of the public peace, and in the vindication of the public law. They have been conceived in that great spirit of conciliation which our beloved Sovereign sought to produce, which it has been your object to extend, and our most anxious wish to promote.

While we deeply lament the disturbances which at present distract our unhappy country, we feel consoled by the reflection that they have not grown out of causes religious or political, and we are fully convinced that their origin is to be found in circumstances which were not in your power to control. We beg leave again to express our sorrow at your departure from amongst us, and to assure you, that in whatever more exalted station the services of your country may require your presence, you will carry with you our highest admiration, and our lasting gratitude.

Signed by order of the Meeting.
FINGALL, Chairman.
Nicholas Purcel O'Gorman, Secretary.

To which Mr. Grant returned the following answer:—

My Lords and Gentlemen.

It is with feelings of peculiar satisfaction that I receive from the Roman Catholics of Ireland this testimony of their regard and good opinion.

I beg you will accept my thanks for the assurance that, in your judgement, the general tenor of my public conduct has not been at variance with my early declarations. It is no simall debt of gratitude which I owe to you, that in quiting this Country, I am enabled to carry with me this gratifying recollection.

Whatever may be my future lot in life, I shall never cease to look back to the period of my residence in this Country, with the deepest sense of the kindness, both public and personal, which I have experienced; the dissolution of my official connection with Ireland cannot impair my zeal in her service,, and will not, I trust, close my opportunities of promoting her welfare.

A Correspondent of the Aberdeen Chronicle writes the following very forcible remarks on the example which our countryman, Mr. Gordon of Cairness, has set to the civilized world, by embarking his fortunes in the cause of the Greeks;—

"I honour and venerate that man who, conquering the indolence of nature, and apprehensions of danger, boldly undertakes and ardently engages in a great, a glorious, and perilous cause. It is him that repays the debt of millions and of ages—whogives back to Greece the glorious example, which the brightest pages of her annals have given to the unerring efforts of modern patriotism. Here, where science first dawned—liberty breathed—and kindred humanity chastened and improved—*Here*, a son of Scotia rescues the fair region of the world from the insult of the infidel and the triad of the barbarian; rouses to glorious deeds the descendants of Leonidas, Themistocles, and Epaminondas: recalls the shade of the mighty brave—and by the remembrance of the sacrifice of Thermopylæ—the deathless glory of Marathon—and the immortal renown of Salams—sheds a lustre over the Grecian cause; consecrates the regenerated standard of freedom; and cherishes in remote posterity the animated patriotism of their brave progenitors.

"That the gallant Gordon may ennoble by his devoted example—may chasten by his benevolence the outrages of civil hostility—may temper the ardour of the soldier with the humanity of the Christian—may gain for himself an imperishable name, and for the Greeks a regenerated soil, is, I believe, the prayer of every honest man whatever may be his party predilections—whatever the influence of habit—the contagion of example—or the force of inveterate prejudice.

[*The Scotsman December* 29.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE TO PULO-PENANG, OR PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

[NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.]

The following narrative (taken almost *verbatim* from Captain Lockerby, of the ship Lindsays, now in the port of Liverpool) will be found highly interesting, not only to the merchant, but to the general reader; to the former, as it explains the voyage which the ship made to the Malay Islands, without infringement of the charter of the East India Company; to the latter, as it details some particulars of the fine island of Singapore, where a thriving settlement has recently been made by Sir T. S. Raffles. Some interesting accounts relative to the burial-place of the Ex-Emperor Napoleon will also be found.

Captain Lockerby sailed in the Lindsays from London in May 1820, with a full cargo of British goods, for Gibraltar. Without discharging, he thence proceeded to Madeira, and thence to Buenos Ayres; and then to Pulo-Penang, in the Straits of Malaca. There he discharged part of his cargo, and sailed to the new settlement of Singapore, which was established about three years ago by Sir T. Stamford Raffles. There he remained for three weeks; discharged the whole of his outward cargo, and purchased sugar of an excellent quality, brought from the Gulph of Siam by Chinese junks.

Singapore is a beautiful island in the straits of that name in the entrance of the Chinese Sea, and a few leagues from the southern extremity of Asia. Singapore (the capital) is divided into three separate towns; namely, Malay-town containing about 10,000 inhabitants Malays; Chinese-town, about 7000 Chinese; and English town, which yet contains but few Europeans, among whom are about five respectable English merchants. English town is laid out in beautiful squares, and spacious streets crossing each other at right angles; and is agreeably decorated with trees. The scite of the mansion of the resident Governor is on a rising ground behind the town, and commands an extensive and delightful view of the whole of the straits and of the numerous and beautiful islands that surround the new settlement. Colonel Farquhar (formerly Governor of Malaca) is Governor here; a gentleman well calculated for the office, from his experimental knowledge of the manners and character of the Malays*; who, it may be here remarked, appear to be partial to the British Government, and inimical to the Dutch.

The climate of Singapore, although warm, is extremely salubrious; and appears to be so little subject to the diseases so fatal to Europeans in most tropical climates, that only two of these had died, since the formation of the settlement, a period of three years. The markets are well supplied with fish and poultry; and dried and salted provisions are plentifully imported in the Chinese junks from Siam. Tropical fruits and roots are also abundant.

The trade of the Island is very considerable, and is fast increasing. During the last year, it had been triple that of Prince of Wales's Island. Capt. Lockerby is of opinion, that, from its advantageous situation and excellent harbour, it will eventually draw the trade from that Island entirely. There is also a considerable trade with Batavia. The intercourse, through means of Chinese junks, is immense. During Capt. Lockerby's stay, upwards of twenty of these vessels, of from two to three hundred tons burthen, loaded with sugar (great quantities of which are sent to Batavia) arrived daily. Sugar is generally sold at half a dollar less per picul than at Pulo-Penang. The intercourse of Malay prows is also surprising: hundreds of them going out and in daily, exchanging their produce for European manufactures.

This settlement is a most valuable acquisition to the English; for which they are indebted to the discernment and energetic plans of Sir T. S. Raffles, who is well acquainted with the British interests in that part of the globe. The situation excels all others, in point of commanding the immense trade of the whole of the numerous and fruitful Islands in those seas, as well as of the eastern coast of Sumatra; and will eventually turn the tide of commerce from the Dutch in that island, where they have hrtherto pursued a most lucrative traffic in gold dust, of which that island is productive. The Dutch evidently feel the effects of the new settlement already; and it is understood, that, from the falling off of the trade in Sumatra, they are about to abandon their establishment at Malaca. From this interesting island, Captain Lockerby returned through the Straits of Malaca, and called at Pulo-Penang. Here he received on board a quantity of piece-goods, opium, and specie, and sailed for the west coast of the island of Sumatra. He traded along that coast, from Atchen-head, at the northern extremity of the island, to Bencoolen, a distance of about 700 miles; calling at not fewer than fifty native ports for spices, with which he loaded his vessel in bulk. Captain Lockerby's crew consisted of only fifteen men, and he went on shore often with but half that number, but on no occasion received any insult, or experienced any hostility, from the natives, whom he found to be honest and friendly in their dealings. Had they been otherwise, they might have taken possession of his ship at any time, as he had frequently upwards of 100 of them on board at a time, all armed with their creeses,* or poisoned knives. Captain L. also called at the Dutch settlement of Padang, on that coast; but here he was not received in so friendly a manner as he expected; the settlers were not inclined to traffic with him. At different native ports he found several American vessels, all of them nearly loaded with pepper, and destined, as he understood, for European markets. The navigation of that coast is extremely dangerous: Capt. L. was obliged to tow his long-boat all day; and at night, sent her ahead of the ship, with lights, to pilot her through the reefs. It was generally inclining to calm through the day, with a favourable land breeze at night. In the native port of Analaboo, the Lindsays met with an accident by which the vessel was in great danger of being wrecked, and her crew left destitute among the Malays. A tremendous gale of wind, accompanied with a heavy sea, set in; the ship pitching, forecastle under water. Capt. L. had one of the recently invented patent chain-cables out. The pauls of the windlass upset, and the cable ran out to the end, which was, fortunately, clenched round the mast. This, with the stopper on deck, and the sheet-anchor being let go, brought the ship up when with-

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* It is not perhaps generally known that these people are by no means immersed in savage barbarity. Their language is established; they are possessed of books and writings, and pride themselves in tracing their origin from record and tradition back to a remote period of 4000 years.

in a few yards of the breakers. This was the only time Captain L. had occasion to use his rope cable during the whole voyage, having always found the chain sufficient.

At Bencoolen, Sir T. S. Raffles put on board a few boxes of spices to fill up, and the Lindsays sailed for Europe. Captain L. called at the Isle of France, and at St, Helena; he relates a circumstance which occurred at the latter, which cannot fail to be interesting.

Urged by a curiosity common to all strangers, Captain Lockerby visited the tomb of Bonaparte, and also the new house which had been fitted up for his reception. The spot where the tomb stands is only accessible by ticket. The grave had been dug under a large willow-tree which (probably from being undermined at the roots) was in a complete state of decay. The tomb was covered with slab-stones (apparently from England) which had been taken up from the kitchen-floor of the new house. It was railed round with green paling; and a sentinel walked round it, night and day, to prevent approach within the railing, There was no inscription upon the tomb. The ground surrounding it, it was understood, was to be laid out as gardens, for the accommodation of those who come to visit the grave of the departed Emperor.

While Captain Lockerby was ruminating on the narrow spot, that contained all that remained of him who had awed a world, he observed same ladies, who, on their way from India to England in the Moira, had landed, and were urged by similar curiosity to visit the tomb. They had brought refreshments with them, and sat on the grass. One of them approached the well (which it is well known was a favourite with Bonaparte) and drew some water, which they drank. Whether the water tasted uncommonly sweet after that to which they had been so long accustomed on shipboard, or that they conceived the Emperor had in his rocky prison, relinquished the garb and "high imaginings" of the monarch and assumed the manners and frugality of the anchorite, Captain L. is unable to decide; but, on drinking a draught, one of these ladies seriously observed, "How happy Bonaparte must have been" to have such delicious water to drink!" Captain L. could not help smiling at the philosophy of the female, who could find in a glass of pure water an antidote for the loss of health, and liberty, and dower, and domestic affection. The ladies filled their empty bottles at the well, observing, that they would carry some of the crystal beverage to England. Captain L. followed their example, and brought a bottle of it to Liverpool.

Most of the principal inhabitants of St. Helena had procured a little of the hair of Bonaparte; and (Captain L. got from a respectable merchant there (Mr. O'Connor) a few of these relics. The Emperor had but little hair on his head at the time of his death; so that this was regarded, even in the island, as a very valuable present. Mr. O'Connor reported to Captain L. a conversation he had with Madame Bertrand. The lady stated that, soon before the death of Bonaparte, she asked him, in the course of an interview, "Under whose protection he wished to leave his son!" "I will leave my son under the protection of the French army', was the reply. Captain L. had visited St. Helena twice during the imprisonment of Bonaparte; first in the Triton of Liverpool, with despatches for the Governor; and, secondly, in the Christophe of this port also, and likewise with despatches. On the first occasion he was permitted to see Bonaparte walking in his garden; on the second, he declined seeing strangers. The whole of the servants attached to the household had left the island. Captain L. remarks, that previous to the restrictions on shipping, in consequence of the imprisonment of Bonaparte, the native inhabitants subsisted chiefly by the raising of stock vegetables, for the supply of the ships on their way to India. They were rendered very destitute for some time after the restriction, but eventually supplied the troops, and the household of Bonaparte. In this way they again became comfortable; and at Bonaparte's death a deep regret was visible amongst those people.

Captain L. also called at the island of Ascension, to procure some turtle, but found none, it not being the proper season. He found there a garrison of a lieutenant and 25 men (a Sloop-of-War's company.) The place was garrisoned, as a precautionary measure, during the detention of Bonaparte, lest it should afford a harbour for vessels of other nations, that might seek St. Helena. In consequence of the death of Bonaparte, these islanders were extremely anxious to be relieved. (Should measures for their release not already have been taken, we hope this, will meet the eye of the proper authority.) Capt. L is of opinion, that should Government continue to maintain a garrison at Ascension (which is otherwise uninhabited) it might be servicable, as a place to refit or repair the Government African cruizers, the anchorage being good (little inferior to that of St. Helena) and the island being as attainable from the African coast.

Captain L. proceeded to Gibraltar, and having there discharged the whole of his cargo, returned to England in ballast. He arrived at Liverpool on the 16th instant, after a successful voyage of 22 months Throughout this long period, the Lindsays lost not a man; and the same officers and crew returned to Gibraltar in good health, While at Singapore, it is worthy of remark, that the crew procured some fish (much resembling the sword fish, and about 18 inches long) of which, every man who ate was immediately seized with violent vomiting for several hours. They all, however, recovered in about twelve hours afterwards, with no other effects than weakness. Capt. L. is of opinion, that this species of fish is poisonous, and ought to be guarded against.

The Scotch Press.—The two actions at the instance of Mr. Gibson, of Ingliston, against Messrs Duncan Stevenson, and Douglas Cheape, advocate, as printer and conductor of the *Beacon* newspaper, and the Lord Adocate, Mr. Solicitor-General, Sir Walter Scott, Mr. John Hope, adovcate, Mr. John Hay Forbes and others, for "secretly combining, by contributions in money, and otherwise, to support the said newspaper in its most wicked and nefarious attacks upon the pursuer," were both heard before Lord Alloway, in the course of Thursday and Friday last. The action against Messrs. Cheape and Stevenson was at once remitted to the Jury Court; and yesterday the Lord Ordinary, after having taken a day to consider of the objections stated to the relevancy of the summons against his Majesty's Advocate and others, and the argument in support of it, sustained the relevancy of the action as laid, and remitted that case also to the Jury Court. The action at the instance of Mr. Stuart, younger, of Dunearn, against the printers of the *Glasgow Sentinel*, was disposed of in the same manner.

THE KING *v.* DOLBY,

At the instance of the Constitutional Society.

At the Court of King's Bench, on Friday last, the defendant, in this case, was indicted for publishing an alleged libel of and concerning his Majesty. Mr. Scarlett, who appeared for the defendant, on Mr. Gurney, (for the prosecution) praying a tales, as three Special Jurymen only appeared, interposed. The Sheriff, by whom the Common Jury was returned, was one of the prosecutors of the iudictment before the Court, and he could not be permitted to return a Jury, which Jury was, in fact, to try a prosecution of his own. Mr. Scarlett proceeded to challenge the array on the ground that John Garratt, Esq. and Alderman, one of the Sheriffs by whom the Common Jury Panel was returned, was, in truth, at the time of his returning such panel, one of the prosecutors of the present indictment, Mr. Garratt was a member of that Society. His name appeared in the list of subscribers furnished by the solicitor for the prosecution to the solicitor of the defendant. The Alderman was a subscriber at the commencement of the prosecution; and though it would be set up that he had since withdrawn his name he had not withdrawn his money from the funds of the Society; "and the *money* was the sinew which enabled the Society to act." Evidence to considerable length was produced, by which it was proved that the indictment was prefered on the 17th May, and on the 29th May Mr. Alderman Garratt's name appeared upon the list of the subscribers. It was proved that he withdrew his name subsequently from the list of members (in contemplation of his recent duties as Sheriff) but that he did not withdraw his money.

The question was then formally put to the tries (appointed by the Judge) whether Mr. Garratt, at the given time, was or was not a prosecutor of the indictment; to which they replied without hesitation, that he was.

Mr. Scarlett supposed that Mr, Gurney would not call upon him in the other prosecutions.

The Lord Chief Justice said that all had better stand over.

REFORM, AND PUBLIC ECONOMY.

SPEECH OF MR. HUME,

Delivered at the public dinner at Hereford, on the 7th instant, given in honour of his extraordinary Parliamentary exertions.

J. B. Clive, Esq. in the Chair.

After the health of the distinguished guest had been drunk with enthusiasm by the company, consisting of upwards of 400 gentlemen, amongst whom were individuals of the first rank and respectability of the county, the chairman, in an appropriate speech, addressed Mr. Hume, and, in the name of the inhabitants of the city and county of Hereford, presented him with a very superb silver tankard, at the same time begging his acceptance of a hogshead of the best cider the county of Hereford could produce. Mr. HUME, after some preliminary remarks, spoke to the following effect:

He had long observed, with sorrow, the distressed state of the country, which pervaded all classes; the country was sick at heart of a grievous malady; it had long oppressed the lower classes with want and wretchedness; the disease was spreading to the middle and higher classes of society; and, unless checked or removed, must soon end in dissolution. The disease under

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* Capt. L. states that the preparation of these fatal weapons is generally supposed, by foreigners, to be a secret, and that they are prepared only in one part of the island. This is a mistake; the instrument is merely a piece of sharpened iron or steel, generally double edged, and sometimes waved in the edges, in serpentine form, rubbed over with the juice of the lime, and dried in the sun. The wound is fatal, unless the flesh be imediately cut out.

† May not this have some affinity to the last words of the Empetor," Monfils—aux armees,"&c.

which the country laboured was excessive taxation; the cause, a long continuance of profuse and wasteful expenditure, pervading every department of the state, from that of the King to the private soldier. On whatever side you looked, the inexorable hand of taxation was dragging half the earnings of industry, and half the returns of property, from every individual, to be squandered, a large portion of it, upon idle and useless Persons, nay, on worse than useless, on mischievous purposes; it was employed to corrupt one portion of the community to betray the interests of their fellow countrymen; to induce them to sacrifice to their selfish views those duties they owe to the public; and to support a system ruinous to their country. The effects of such a system were too evident: poverty aud pauperism covered the land, the miserable state of the lower classes, the declining state our middle and most valuable countrymen the threatened ruin of our land-owners and capitalists; *all all* were the melancholy effects of that extravagant system now existing. The object of good government was the happiness of the many, that they might enjoy the fruits of their industry, and the peaceable possession of their rights: the Government at present existing was one for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many; the larger and most important portion were in a state of beggary. whilst the few were supported in extravagance and profusion. Was this a state of things to be tolerated? Were we to adopt no measures to check so vicious a system? Were we to suffer any longer so great a perversion of the objects of good government? He hoped not. He had been taught, from his youth, that the difficulties and miseries arising from extravagance could best be cured by economy and retrenchment. If, in private life, and in small establishments, reduction was the most effectual means of relieving the sufferings arising from profuse expenditure, why should not the same remedy be applied to the State, which was only one large society, one large family? If it was the duty of the master of a family to provide for the comforts of those under his roof, to regulate the expenses suitable to his income, to provide for the necessary wants, and against the dangers of abuse in servants under him; he considered that it was the duty of his Majesty, the head of the nation by his ministers, to attend to the wants and situation of the people, to the income and expenditure of the State, and thereby to promote the welfare and happiness of the nation. He would ask the most partial friend of the present ministers, whether that was the case at present? It was not: they continued to lavish the public money, year after year, on useless establishments, exceeding the income of the State, and the means to discharge these expenses: like the spendthrifts, they were going on from day to day, increasing the difficulties of the people, regardless of the ruin that must overtake us. Whilst the causes of our general distress were attributed by some to the state of our currency, by others to the state of the corn laws, aud by many to the change from war to peace, he considered excessive taxation as the sole cause, and sufficient to account for all the evils that now assail ns. After a most careful examination of the income and expenditure of the country, he had come to that deliberate conclusion. It was his duty, under that conviction, to attempt the same remedy for the public difficulties, as he would recommend for private embarrassment; he had, in that, done no more than his duty, and the conscientious discharge of that duty was due to his consitutents, who sent him to honourably and independently to Parliament. If he had done less he would have sacrificed that trust reposed in him, and have betrayed the solemn promises he gave at his election; he was proud to think that not only his constituents, but so large a body of his countrymen as he now addressed, approved so warmly of his public services. Although himself of moderate fortune, it was sufficient for his purpose, as he regulated his expenditure by his income; and he thought it was not unreasonable in h ministers the same li nation which he adopt considered the virtue ger who allowed his him in debt; and he h degradation and debas these means. who, if pendent, would have their necessities comp fore. considered exc high road to ruin a in a private gentlem that retrenchment an and only honourable from the effect of w was a time when E flourishing; when th joyed, in comparativ of their industry; and fices and noble exer entitled them to an a enjoyment, it snrely alone that can deprive was misgovernment, wh took from the people t a few individuals who It was a most lamentab people had their earni support that very syst them to the dust, and l neral distress—his task causes, to unravel the department, and lay the Commons, and, through their native hideousnes tification that the exert individual had been suffi of Parliament to so the results must de will take to enforc had offered. Much the venal press to misrepresent, in cal tives; but he had press—too high an good government by press, to attempt, in a conduct, as a public m and he trusted to tr against injustice and the result to his own interests; but as he u persons in this county his condnct, it was du had presented him wit done him the high ho tion, to explain to t took. Instead of b figures misty and co variety of statements penses of the Governm plify the accounts, which the plainest understandings, ed uncontradicted in the Ho those who heard him might now correct. If, in 1792, a time of Peace, England was happy and contented, he thought it fair to compare that year's expenditure and income with this year, and to account as well for the difference of the expenditure as for the wretchedness which now covered the land like a pesti lence. In that year the prices of the greater part of the produce of the country were nearly the same as they are in this year, and as far as the necessaries of life are requisite for happi they are as abundant in the country now as in 1792; to behold a starving peasantry in a land of plenty, and complaining farmers with their granaries full, can only arise from misrule. The situation of the country either as to internal quiet or external protection, he considered at the present time to require no further military establishment or any greater civil list than in 1792. But, alas! how different were the facts In 1792, the total taxation of the country was 16 or 17 millions. In 1820, 55 or 56 millions exclusive of 4¼ millions paid to the collectors him to request from the ne of conduct for the ed for himself. He had of every man in dan- extravagance to bring had often witnessed the ement of such men by out of debt and inde- startled at acts which lled them to; he. there- ss of expenditure as the ud degradation, whether an or in a nation; and d economy were the best means to relieve society asteful profusion. There ngland was happy and artizan and labourer en- e comfort, the earnings whilst their great sacri- tions during a long war ddition to these means of must be misgovernment them, of these blessings. It ich, by excessive taxation, heir property, to lavish on were in power and office. le fact, that the suffering ngs taken from them, to em which was grinding evelling all classes in ge- had been to expose the extravagance of every m before the House of it, to the nation, in all s. It was matter of gra- ions of so humble an in- ient to call the attention important a subject; and pend on the part the people e the recommendations he industry had been used by villify his conduct, and to umnious language, the mo- too much respect for the opinion of the benefits to the perfect freedom of the ny way, to restrain it—his an, was fairly before them, uth becoming triumphant falsehood, he did not fear character or to the public nderstood there were some who had misunderstood e to those gentleman who h the gifts of this day, and nour of his public recep- em shortly the course he nging forward masses of sed, he had submitted a of the comparative ex- ent to explain and sim- carried conviction to and having remain- se of Commons, receive them as and receivers, &c. A goodly sum to be annually expended in support of the influence of the Ministers, and it afforded nice pickings for thousands of hungry and dependent tax-gatherers. The system of misrule could not go on, as it now did against the public opinion, unless means were employed to bribe and corrupt its supporters. It was the imperious duty of the Parliament to reduce the means of influence, and also that of the army, navy, colonies &c. &c. which were all drains on the industry of the people. He did not make these charges lightly, or in a general manner, but he had pointed out *department* after *department* and *item* after *item*, until conviction had overtaken even the Ministers, and compelled them to join in an address to the Crown, on the 27th of June last, at the close of the session, to reduce the expenditure of the country. The Marquis of Londonderry had charged him (Mr. H.) with attempting, by a harlequin leap, what was superhuman in retrenchment; but he would appeal to those who heard him as to the justice and practicability of his proposals. In the army of 1792, for example, the number of regular troops was 53,000, and of irregular 33,000, making a total of 86,000 for the service of that year, in Great Britain, Ireland, and all our colonies abroad. In June 1221, we had 101,100 regular troops, and 162,000 of rregnlar, making a total of 263,000 men in arms or ready to take arms on the shortest notice! He would ask what necessity there could be for such an enomous army in the 6th year of peace, to drain the resources of the country. Can 177,000 soldiers *more* in 1821 than in 1792, be necessary? This was one of the greatest sources of expense, the most useless, and the most dangerous to the Constitution in every way. Our Constitution was essentially a civil one, and in former times laws were executed under the civil Magistrates, and the interference of the military was unknown. Of late years, the military were called in even to attack and destroy their unarmed and unoffending fellow, citizens! We were in danger of becoming a military, instead of remaining a civil, government; and be thought, therefore, that the enormous military establishment ought to be reduced, both for the sake of economy and for the protection of that Constitution which the Revolution of 1688 gave to this country, The expense of the army in Great Britain in 1792 was £2,300,000; in 1821, it was £8,900,000! They were astonished at this very great difference; but when he should point out to them one or two items in that amount as an example, their surprise would cease. In 1792, the staff of the army was £23,000. In 1821, it was £133,000, being £110,000 more this year than in 1792! And can that be wondered at, when the ministers allow the Duke of York, as Commander-in-Chief, to expend, for his own pay, £16 16s. a day; and for the staff, at head-quarters, only £15,000 a year? It is monstrous. In the same manner, although there are 10,000 officers in half-pay, the ministers, for the sake of patronage, are, by every *Gazette*, introdncing young men into the army; thereby adding daily pensions to the public charge, already overloaded. Since the 1st Jannary, 1816, there have been 2856 promotions in the regular army, of which number, only 303 have been brought from half pay! If the 2553 promotions had been made from the half-pay list, the sum of £214,000 of yearly annuities, or £2,568,000, at twelve years' purchase, would have been saved to the country, and the number of deserving and meritorious officers brought from idleness to active duty. In the same manner, the country is now studded with barracks, at an expense of several hundred thousand pounds annually, when, in 1792, £50,000 was not expended. In the same manner, he pointed out the several increased charges—for example: that the expense of the navy was, in 1792, under £2.000,000, and now about £6,500,000! The Dock Yard establishments, in 1792, cost £25.000; they now cost £200,000. In 1792 we had 400 ships of war, and this year 700 ships; being nearly twice the num-

ber of ships of war the whole world have; and, if they were disposed, more than they could bring against us: and yet we are building and rebuilding more ships, at an expense of £1,100,000 sterling a year. We are paying several hundred thousands of pounds a year for timber from the Adriatic, while there is plenty at home. The works in the dock-yards abroad and at home, many of them unnecessary, will account for the excess of £4,500,000 in the expense of the navy, &c. The ordnance was, perhaps, the most extravagant of all the departments. It cost, in 1792, £440,000; and, in 1821, £1,400,000 three and a half times increase. He had completely laid bare this department in every part: he had shown that in the borough of Queen borough there were 190 *freemen* who were receiving in pay and allowances £25,000 from the public, many of them useless and uncalled for. He thought this as gloomy a case of corrupt influence as was ever brought before Parliament, and yet Parliament refused to do any thing to correct it. Not to delay them longer with details, he would state the total comparative expense of the army, navy, and ordnance departments, the three great arms of military defence, at two periods. In 1792 the charge was £4,700,060. He would request every man to consider the state of the country abroad and at home in 1792, and at the present time. The total charge in 1792, the time of the French Revolution, which threatened to spread to neighbouring countries was only about 4,500,000, and let them guess what, under the general distress prevailing in the country, the charge ought to be? It would be impossible they could guess that £16,700,000 was the expense of the estimates of this year; but it was a fact, a most melancholy fact, that the charge in 1821 was £11,950,000 more than the charge in 1792 for the same three departments! He admitted that such statements as these were sufficent to surprise every thinking man, and to urge him to adopt measures to lessen the existing evils, by promoting economy and retrenchment. The expenses of collecting the revenue he had stated at £4,250,000, and he was confident that the proposition of the member for Abingdon (Mr. Maberly) to reduce one-fourth of that sum might with propriety be effected. As an example of the saving that might be made in the collection of the revenue, he (Mr. H.) had got a committee to inquire into the duty and allowances of the sixty-five Receivers-general; and, although the majority of the committee were favourable to ministers, they unanimously recommended to abolish these offices as sinecure offices; and, if the recommendation of the committee be attended to, about £75,000 will be thereby saved to the public, out of £118,000. There were, also, ninety-five Distributors of Stamps holding sinecure offices, at an expense of more than £95,000 annually to the public; a charge three times greater than was necessary, a charge known to be excessive and extravagant, and yet the ministers have not, although they have been pointed out for three successive years, reduced them. Is not that a pretty clear proof that the government do not sincerely wish to retrench, whatever they may pretend to the nation? It is, therefore, for the suffering people, through their representatives, if they are able, to compel reduction. It is not the paltry reductions of junior clerks, many of them scarcely now sufficiently paid, that will satisfy the public, but it is an efficient reduction of every pound that can be spared—an approximation to the expense of 1792, beginning with the King, and going through every department to the private soldier. Is it just, for instance, that the Civil List, the Civil charges on the Consolidated Fund, and miscellaneous services should have been £4,165,000 in 1820, and only £1,130,000, for the same heads in 1792? The expenses of the colonies also exceeded £3,000,000 to Great Britain, which was over and above the revenues of these colonies. This he considered an almost entire loss to the country, and much of that sum was squandered away to pay useless offices, and exorbitant salaries. The new colonies were refused civil governments which might provide for the expenses and defence of those islands, and the whole of the revenue was at the disposal of the military Governors under my Lord Bathurst; the consequences were, great dissatisfaction there and great expense here. Such a man as Sir T. Maitland (whose conduct, if correctly reported, against the Greeks now struggling for their freedom, he considered as a reproach to the character of a Briton and a Christian) was in the receipt of near £15,000 a year! The Lord-Lieutenant of a neighbouring county had his brother on a salary of £10,000, at the Cape of Good Hope, with a variety of other advantages for his relations, &c. In 1796, the allowance to Sir John Craig, as Governor of the Cape, was only £1,117 a year—the Governor's salary was for a number of years £2000, and now it was £10,000 a year! This was an example of profusion. In this manner are taxes of the people squandered away. To close his observations on that subject, he (Mr. Hume) on the 27th of June, submitted a motion to the House of Commons for economy aud retrenchment, and pointed out the sum of four millions and a half as the aggregate amount of the necessary reductions in the expenditure of the country; and the ministers reluctantly concurred in the proposition for reduction when made by one of their own friends. From the experience of past years he distrusted their intentions, unless the people in every part of the country took up the subject as it deserved. We had seen on the 9th of June, 1819, when three millions of new taxes were most unjustly laid on the people, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved in the House of Commons a similar resolution of economy; but although he (Mr. Hume) had also, on the 12th of June, 1820, made a motion to the same effect, not a pound had been reduced, or any revision of establishments had been made, except in the Customs, where some inquiry had taken place, up to the termination of the last session. Whilst the House of Commons was constituted as at present, he was satisfied that any relief would be but trifling and temporary. The representatives were unfortunately guided too much, he feared, by views of aggrandisement to themselves and families, by supporting the measures of the ministers, to act as an honest House of Commons ought to do. The experience of many years past had proved that selfish and interested views had too often led them aside from that path of public duty which the welfare of the people required them, as representatives of the people, to follow; there was not that fellow-feeling and sympathy between the people and their representatives, not that community of interest which ought to exist, and which the Revolution of 1688 gave to this. That constitution was strictly representative, with that duration of Parliament which gave a check and control to the people over the conduct of those who were arbiters of their liberty and property by the laws they might enact, and the expenditure they might sanction. It was the departure from that constitution that had brought on the distress we now suffered, which had tolerated the proceedings of the Government of late years, so injurious, in his opinion, to the best rights and interests of the people. Corruption and misrule pervaded every department; expenditure and excessive taxation were the *immediate* consequences of such a system, but that of the representation of the people was the *real* and radical cause of all our sufferings; it was more the system than the men we ought to blame, and it was the system we ought to change. *The great polar star to lead us on our course, the object to which we ought to direct our steady and unremitting efforts was Reform in Parliament, not a paltry trifling Reform, but one that would give an effectual control to the people over the expenditure of the nation*; for if that were effected and the members left to the exercise of their honest and disinterested judgment, the welfare of the people must be their object, and the result a return of that comfort and satisfaction which once existed in this country; and for which this people are particularly deserving. At present the mode of election of members of Parliament placed the majority of them beyond the control of the people; and such is the danger of possessing power—so great is the proneness of man to prefer his own selfish interests to those of the public, that the welfare of the many has been sacrificed to the views and interests of the few. The page of English history unfolds to us, that from time to time abuses creep into good government; and, that, in times of difficulty and distress, the people had recovered their rights, taken from them by power. He hoped, therefore, that we, profiting by experience, would now endeavour to recover those rights we had lost, and the first and most important step was an efficient reform. The present supporters of the corrupt system, who profited by its continuance and shared in the public spoils, were loud in their objections to Reform—they designated every attempt to Reform as equivalent to revolution, and they frightened the timid with the bugbear of the French revolution, as if no Reform could take place without civil war. We had, however, had the example of complete Reforms; nay, of Radical Reforms, in the Spanish, Portuguese, and Neapolitan nations, without the loss of a single life, or any disturbances; the army and the people uniting to effect it. If these people could effect such complete Reforms without danger, he would ask why could not the English do so also? These were glorious examples, and would, he hoped, be the means of securing to us, in due time, the same benefits. The march of the human mind and of freedom were so rapid in those countries, as well as on the continent of America, and, lately, in Greece, that he really anticipated the same establishment of regular representative government in all of them; and shall the people of England be the last to obtain the free choice of their representatives, and the proper control over their finances? The enemies of Reform were lound against the innovation of Reform, and stated that the system worked well; but when the freedom of the press, the rights of the people to meet, &e. were abridged by such innovations as the Six Acts, they saw no objection to that innovation. Any thing to keep down the people, and deprive them of power and right was good, whilst every attempt to remove corruption and relieve the distress of the country was designated seditious and disloyal. The people must speak out; the land-owers and nobility, who have hitherto been passive, or suporters of the system, must now call for Reform in Parliament, as the only means of saving their property from the hands of the tax-gather or the overseer of the poor. The power of the people has lately been seen, when an attempt was made to destroy an unprotected woman by an unjust and oppressive trial. The whole power of the Crown- of the Church, and the Government, could not destroy their devoted victim, when the voice of the nation was raised against them. He therefore recommended the same unanimity and zeal for Parliamentary Reform, and success must attend their exertions. Mr. Hume then enforced the vital importance of an effectual Reform in Parliment; and that, in the present state of society, he would wish to see every householder in the country have a vote, and the duration of Parliament shortened, as the means of reducing the expenditure of the country, and the taxation within its proper bounds—After again returning thanks to the meeting, Mr. Hume concluded with a heartfelt compliment to the gentlemen of the committee, who had first suggested and had carried into effect all the arrangements to the present time, &c,

This address occupied upwards of one hour and a half, and Mr. Hume sat down amidst thunders of applause and congratulation.

☞ Several of the guests addressed the company in able and pariotic speeches, in which we

cannot follow them, withnut excluding every other subject. We must not omit however, to state. that Mr. Ricardo, M. P. was amongst the number; and we were not a little pleased to see this distinguished Whig declare himself a decided advocate of Parliamentary Reform to the extent of household suffrage; and frequent elections, which would, however, in that gentleman's opinion, avail little without the ballot. "To secure," sand he, "a real representation of the people in Parliament, there must be secresy of suffrage. It was nothing but mockery and delusion to pretend to give the right of voting to a man, if you prevented him frem exercising it without control."

We are pleased to find that Mr. Hume is every where received with the gratitude and enthusiasm his mighty exertions so well merit.

Liverpool Mercury. December, 21.

LITERATURE.

The Pirate, By the Author of Waverley, Kenilworth, &c. 3 vols. Constable & Co. Edinburgh, 1821.

There are few persons, we believe, of much experience in the affairs of this mundane scene, who have not, when like to be overborne by care, been occasionally surprised into a sort of fairy enjoyment by the effects of the combined beauties—we had almost said glories—of earth and sky. Nature has aspects so fascinating to human vision—so gratifying to fancy and feeling—as to cheat even grief of its due; and on occasions of this nature, it is impossible to resist believing that we form part of some mighty whole and that we are destined, at no remote period, to move in a much higher and nobler sphere of action. We return to our homes as from another world, and are most unwilling again to take our share in the turmoils and vexations of this. It is with a feeling which has some relation to the one now alluded to, that we lay down the last volume of the present work. We have not, it is true, been estranged from human feelings; but the action and passion has been exhibited in a world of enchantment. The wand of a magician has touched our organs of vision; and although the scenes are true to nature in the minutest particulars, we see them only as they are calculated to excite feelings of the beautiful, picturesque, or sublime. At every step we are gratified with the beauties of colour or motion—delighted with the fanciful—or awed by what is wildly magnificent, imposing, or terrific. The same remarks will apply, in a considerable degree, to what is given us of human character. It is always presented to us under some aspect or other that is to gratify taste, indulge our sense of the ludicrous, excite our imagination, or flatter our love of adventure. The author is an artist whose pictures exhibit every thing in the truest, yet most vivid colours, and whose figures, like those in a camera obscura, are full of life and action. But it is from this mode of treating his subject—of giving us nothing but what is pictorial—of converting human life into a sort of panoramic exhibition—that his works please every body. He is a gifted person, who has come among us to take and exhibit views of all that is really picturesque in the aspects or motions of inanimate or animated being. His mind is a mirror which reflects nothing but what has come to it; but it gives back nothing that is not mellowed, combined, or grouped in a manner which invests it with new interest. He has been pleased, amused, or struck himself; and, writing, his object is to please, amuse, or strike others, Instruction is not his aim; nor does he trouble himself about making any thing of human nature beyond what it has already exhibited. He does not even desire to give *new*, but *more striking* views of the past. He never commits himself upon or with any subject of great human interest; nor is he ever in earnest beyond what is becoming in an artist or man of taste. In the present volumes, the only thing which savours of this sort of earnestness, is the manner in which he speaks of the conduct of *land-doctors*, to amateur agriculturists. Of such persons he does indeed speak with some degree of bitternes? but he is not in his elemeut when he does so, and *Mr. Triptolemus Yellowley*, the agriculturist, and his Sister, are the only dead weights of the piece. They are wearisome characters; and the only good use made of them is in drawing out—what might have been accomplished otherwise—the *nationality* (shall we call it?) of the Zetlanders, whose peculiar manners and customs—with their attachment to them—are exquisitely described. We have here, also, the finest specimens of female character which this author has hitherto given to the public. Minna and Brenda, the daughters of Magnus Troil, are admirably pourtrayed, and supported, in their distinctive characters, with the utmost fidelity and effect, to the very last. Every thing which concerns them is fascinating, and their little quarrels and reconciliations respecting their lovers are managed with astonishing skill

In none of his other works, indeed, are there more, or perhaps so many small traits and touches of nature brought out with so much real art & so much apparent artlesness; & the author distinguished above all others in that department, has here unquestionably, surpassed himself in his descriptions of scenery. At the close we recurred to the *Lord of the Isles*, as being nearest in character to this of any of the poetical works by *the well-known*; but although that poem contains many fine descriptive passages, yet, comparatively speaking, we thought the poetry prosaic, and the prose poetical. We need hardly add, that the fable of the present work is highly dramatic. Ulla Troil, alias *Norna of the Fitful head*, is a character not less stricking, and much more varied and dignified, than Meg Merrilees. Her superstition is occasionally sublime; and the dash of the same temperament in Minna,—and it is necessary, perhaps, to make any one highly imaginative,—increases our interest in that elevated but unfortunate character. The *Silent Man*, the misanthropic and retired buccaneer; *Cleveland* and *Mordaunt Mertoun*, his two sons; the Great Udaller, *Magnus Troil; Claud Halcro, Jack Bunce*, and all the *dramatis personæ*, are most ably supported, and have parts to perform that might be turned to account in a drama. But considering it as a tale, the author has been, as usual, rather hurried in the winding up. He allows *Norna* to drop somewhat too rapidly from her elevated character of a Pythoness; and something more was due to the feelings of his readers previously to the union of Mordaunt and Bertha; but although Mrs. Opie would have written the last fifty pages better, or rather added other fifty to what has been written, it must be allowed that substantially, at least, the characters are properly disposed of. And while we will not say that there is not an unnecessary page in the second volume, we must say, in conclusion, that we are here presented with a tale, very carefully written, abounding in beautiful thoughts and unrivalled description, and which, as a whole, is well entitled to be sent out in competition with any one of the masterpieces of the same author.

The Scotsman, Dec. 29.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Promenade Dress.—A dark lavender poplin high dress, with a plain tight body; full epaulette; the fullness confined by two large leaves, which are crossed in the middle of the arm; they are composed of gros de Naples: the sleeve is rather tight; it is finished at the hand by a chain trimming of plaited gross de Naples. The trimming of the bottom of the skirt consists of a fulness of this latter material, which is formed into lozenge puffs by poplin points, corded with gros de Naples, and fastened down by small silk ornaments. The pelisse worn over this dress is of turtle-green cashmire, lined with white sarsnet and wadded; it is tied down the front by bows of the same material, each of which is ornamented with a small steel clasp in the centre. The body is tight to the figure; an embroidery of a novel description goes down the fronts, and forms the shade in a very graceful manner. High standing collar, also embroidered. Sleeve of an easy width, and terminated by a singularly pretty cuff; tight epaulette notched like the teeth of a saw. The ceinture is of the same material as the pelisse; it is very broad, and is fastened at the side by a steel clasp. Very full lace ruff. Head-dress, the chapeau a la paysanna, composed of black velvet, and lined with white zephyreene: the trimming is a mixture of these materials; there is a full bow, with a steel clasp in the middle, placed to one side, and a long full plume of black feathers. Black leather half-boots, lined with fur. Limerick gloves.

Full Dress.—A white velvet round gown; plain body, of a moderate length, finished by a blond tucker a l'enfant. A wreath of wild flowers goes from the point of the shoulder rouud the back. The under-sleeve is of white satin and very loose, but it is confined by another, composed of plaited bands of white velvet, terminated by a row of blond, turned up in waves, and intermixed with flowers. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with a deep embroidery in white silk: this is surmounted by a trimming of a new material, which forms a full ruche, and is twisted round a white satin rouleau. Head-dress, en cheveux: the hind hair is disposed in bows, which are intermingled with variegated laurel-leaves; the front hair is parted so as to leave the forehead nearly bare; it is dressed in loose ringlets, which fall very low at the sides of the face. White kid gloves; white gros de Naples slippers. Crape fan, embroidered in steel spangles.

GENERAL OBSERVATION ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Pelisses are still in favour, and likely to continue so, both for carriage and walking dress: the one alluded to above is the only novelty of that description we have observed for the dress promenade; the material is too elegant for plain walking dress, but it is admirably adapted for a public promenade or a carriage. We have this month but few observations to make upon what may be strictly termed walking-dress: it continues nearly as it was last month, except that fur tippets are more general; and where they are not adopted, a shawl is frequently worn over the pelisses. Large Angola shawls are coming into favour, but they are worn only over silk or poplin dresses. The half-boot or shoe is now always of black leather, with a substantial sole, and sometimes lined with fur.

In carriage-dress there is rather more novelty. Velvet spencers are a good deal worn over silk or poplin dresses. We have noticed two of these which we consider worthy the attention of our fair readers: one was composed of panceau velvet, buttoned up the front by small silk buttons formed like leaves; a fulness of satin was laid on each front, and confined by narrow velvet straps, fastened down by these buttons; this fulness, broad at the top, and tapering down at each side, forms a demilo-

zenge ; the sleeve is rather tight and very long, finished at the hand by a bouillonne of satin, interspersed with buttons : the epaulette consists of three demi-lozenges of satin, corded with velvet, and fastened by silk buttons. The girdle is very broad, and fastened in front by a steel clasp.

The other spencer is of turtle-green velours epingle : it is made with a pelerine, rounded and pointed behind ; a piece in the form of a half-hankerchief, which is also pointed, is let in full on each shoulder ; it crosses in the middle of the bosom, where it is fastened by a broach, and is tied in full bows and ends behind. There is no epaulette. The bottom of the sleeve is cut in points. We have noticed also in carriage dress, Angola- shawls, dyed in different colours ; some of these have the borders of one colour, as, for instance, ponceau, a part of the ground grey, and the remainder ponceau and light blue. There are always three colours, An attempt has been made to revive the toque hat, but it is only partially worn. The materials for carriage hats are the same as last month ; and we see with pleasure an attempt, which we hope will be successful, to introduce a style of bonnet infinitely lighter and more becoming than those which have been so long worn—we mean the chapeau a la payssanna : it is a remarkably lady-like bonnet, and from the elegant simplicity of its form, will, most probably, be adopted by elegantes of good taste. Muslin is no longer seen in dinner or evening dress, and is very partially worn in a morning. Tabbinet high dresses are beginning to be much in favour ; and we have noticed a few dark chintz wrapping dresses, made loose in the body, with large pelerines, and trimmed all round with a rich figured border to correspond.

Poplin, levantine, gros de Naples, and different sorts of velours simule, are all in favour in dinner dress. We do not perceive any alteration in the length of waists, but the backs of dresses are now formed much narrower ; this is, generally speaking, advantageous to the shape, but, in some instances, it is carried too far, for many backs are nearly in the form of a diamond. Dinner dress is usually cut too low round the bust, but this is sometimes remedied by folds of gauze or net placed inside the dress, which partially shade the bosom and back of the neck. Sleeves are worn very short. Satin still continues in favour for trimmings : we have seen some chain trimmings made of satin, plaited with chenille, which had a very pretty effect. We have also noticed some mosaic trimmings, composed of bands of satin and velvet of different colours interwoven : these trimmings have a very rich and elegant appearance and are of different forms ; some are plain bands, other in waves, and some like the teeth of a saw. Embroidery, both in gold and silver, is now in great favour for full dress-trimmings. We have seen some in broad scroll patern, others consisting of full bun hes of ears of corn, and a good many in bouquects of flowers. We have seen also a few blond trimmings, lightly finished at the edge with an embroidery of steel spangles in a running pattern : these timmings had a very brilliant and beautiful effect. Fashionable colours are the same as last month, but turtle-green is, we think, likely to be much in favour, in all its different shades.

FRENCH FEMALE FASHIONS.

Pelisses, as we still persist in calling our long cloaks made with large hoods, are very much worn : as they are composed of levantine, they have not a wintry appearance, but their being wadded renders them very comfortable. They are made of various colours, ponceau, dark cinnamon, flame de punch, and aile de mouche : the former of these hues is a tint between lavender and lilac ; the latter is a peculiar shade of grey. The lining is of cherry colour, and it forms a narrow edging all round. The pelisse is sufficiently short to display the trimming of the dress worn underneath. One of the most beautiful of these pelisses, and in fact the only one of that kind that I have yet seen, was worn the other day at the Tuilleries by a very dashing marquise : it is of ponceau cashemire, with a beautiful palm border ; there was nothing novel in the form, except that the hood was larger than usual. Black velvet spencers, trimmed with satin, are also in favour for the promenade : the trimming is composed of leaves which go on each side of the front : the mancherons correspond. The girdle is very broad, and always edged with satin, and a large steel buckle, polished till its brilliancy emulates the diamond, fastens it on one side.

Velvet is at present the favourite material for chapeaux ; black, lined with black satin, is most in estimation, but puce colour, dark blue, purple, and ponceau, are also worn : these colours are not, however, so fashionable as flamme de punch, which is next to black in estimation.

The brims of chapeaux have not varied in size since I wrote last, but the crowns I think are somewhat lower : a rouleau of satin pluche, or gros de Naples to correspond with the bonnet, is the only ornament now worn at the edge of the brim. The ribbon also corresponds. Flowers are very little worn, but feathers are almost universally adopted. White ones are most in favour, even for black hats ; they are always ostrich : the plumes are long, full, and for the promenade, curled ; two or three are placed upright, and one or two droop to the right side.

The ruff has again made its appearance, and is worn very full ; it is disposed in large round plaits, and consists of three or four falls. The collar of the pelisse or spencer, which is made large and square, stands up round it, but in such manner as to display it in front.

Merino dresses begin to be partially worn ; but they are not yet so general as bareges, or stout silks of different kinds ; the most fashionable is a silk of a very substantial fabric, called gros d'hiver. Puffs, or flounces, are the only trimmings worn : the former are placed lengthwise, but in a bias direction ; they are three deep, and are formed by narrow rouleaus of satin, of which there are three placed close together, to separate each puff.

Flounces are in general worn narrow ; there are three rows put close together at the bottom of the skirt, three more rows are placed above the others at a distance of about half a quarter, and these are surmounted by another triple flounce at a similar distance.

The bodies of promenade gowns are made high, and tight to the shape ; they generally bottom in front, and some have the shape of the bosom marked by a row of Brandenbourghs at each side. The girdle is of the same material as the dress, and fastened by a steel buckle, or else it is a broad watered ribbon to correspond with the dress, tied in short bows, and ends behind.

Satin, velvet, gauze, China crape, and soft crape, are all worn in full dress ; as are also different kinds of silk. The corsage is always cut low. The most fashionable at present are made with the front ornamented with a stomacher in the form of a fan. This is composed of six very narrow rouleaus, which are put pretty close together at the bottom, but spread wider as they go up, till they cover the top of the bust : these rouleaus serve to confine a drapery of the same material as the dress, or of gauze, which is placed under them. The sleeve, made very short and full, is formed of lozenges marked out by rouleaus, similar to those which form the stomacher : these lozenges are frequently edged with narrow blond ; and we should have said, that a blond tucker, set on quite plain, stands up round the bosom : a very narrow band confines the sleeve to the arm. The skirts are now made more full ; they are still gored, but not so much so as they have lately been ; the fullness is entirely thrown behind. Ruches of crape, gauze, or blond, are used to trim gowns made in this manner. Black is still much in favour in full dress, particularly for public places ; these gowns are made either of silk or crape, but in general the sleeves are of white satin or gauze. In order to shew that they are not in mourning, our elegantes usually throw a Bayadere scarf, either of orange, a light blue or ponceau, loosely over their shoulders: these colours contrast very well with the black, and contribute to enliven it.

If the gown is not adorned with ruches, it is trimmed a la fille d'honneur, that is, with narrow flounces scollopped, or rather notched like the teeth of a saw, and put very close to each other : trimmings of this description come up very high ; I have seen them within a finger's length of the knee. The mancheron is always covered with little flounces resembling those at the bottom, but narrower, and disposed in bias : the under sleeve is made very tight to the arm, and is terminated by a triple fall of trimming. The most fashionable wrap for dress parties or public places, is a pelisse, or rather I should say long cloak, of black satin, lined and edged with white. Cherry-coloured satin is also much in favour for these envelopes : it is likewise lined with white. The satin used for these pelisses is always of a remarkably brilliant hue. As the bosom is now very much exposed in full dress, a fashionable belle, in order to guard against the cold, throws a Bayadere scarf round her shoulders as soon as she takes off her pelisse : this scarf is always of two or three colours, and terminated by large tassels, surmounted by sliders, which the wearer raises or lowers at pleasure, according as she wishes to have her scarf wide or narrow.

Toques are now beginning to come very much into favour ; the toque a la Tyrolienne, composed of black velvet, is an elegant and becoming head-dress; a band is disposed in folds round the bottom, and fastened by a gold clasp, and a long uncurled ostrich feather goes round from the right to the left, and droops upon the shoulder. The toque a la Jeanne d'Albret is another fashionable head-dress ; it is composed of white satin, trimmed with steel beads, and ornamented with pale grey marabouts. The crown is of the usual size; a small brim turns up in front, and terminates in a point above the right ear. With these head dresses, the hair is worn in short full curls in the neck ; it is first lightly frizzed. The front hair is also curled, but it is much more full on one temple than the other. We have seen within the last few days

a good many dress hats, both in satin and velvet; black is more in favour than any other colour. Some of the most novel are lined with cherry-coloured velvet, with a bunch of eglantine to correspond placed on one side. Those hats composed of coloured velvet are generally ornamented with a bouquet of crocusses mixed with holly branches and leaves of the thistle. There is at present a good deal of variety in our jewellery, besides diamonds and pearls, which are always in favour. coloured stones, particularly rubies mixed with dead gold, are very fashionable; coral ornaments though no longer the rage, are still considered genteel; and steel, which are exquisitely manufactured, are also in astimation. A buckle for the waist, to correspond with the necklace, is an indispensable appendage to full-dress. The colours most in favour are, ponceau, flamme de punch, aile de mouche, cinnamon colour, blue and green of the colour of a reed.

[*The Observer.*

LORD BYRON AND MR SOUTHEY.

In a note to one of Lord Byron's newly published tragedies we meet with the following deserved castigation of Mr. Southey:—

"In Lady Morgan's fearless and excellent work upon "Italy," I perceive the expression of "Rome of the Ocean" applied to Venice. The same phrase occurs in the "Two Foscari." My publisher can vouch for me that the tragedy was written and sent to England some time before I had seen Lady Morgan's work which I only received on the 6th of August. I hasten, however, to notice the coincidence, and to yield the originality of the phrase to her who first placed it before the public. I am the more anxious to do this as I am informed (for I have seen but few of the specimens, and those accidentally) that there have lately brought against me charges of plagiarism. I have also had an anonymous sort of threatening intimation of the same kind, apparently with intent of extorting money. To such charges I have no answer to make. One of them is ludicrous enough. I am reproached for having formed the description of a shipwreck in verse from the narratives of many *actual* shipwrecks in *prose*, selecting such materials as were most striking. Gibbon makes it a merit in Tasso "to have copied the minutest details of the Siege of Jerusalem from the Chronicles." In me it may be a demerit, I presume; let it remain so. Whilst I have been occupied in defending Pope's character, the lower orders of Grub-street appear to have been assailing mine: this is as it should be, both in them and in me. One of the accusations in the nameless epistle alluded to is still more laughable; it states seriously that I "received five hundred pounds for writing advertisements for Day and Martin's patent blacking!" This is the highest compliment to my literary powers which I ever received. It states also, "that a person has been trying to make acquaintance with Mr. Townsend, a gentleman of the law, who was with me on business in Venice three years ago, for the purpose of obtaining any defamatory particulars of my life from this occasional visitor." Mr. Townsend is welcome to say what he knows. I mention these particulars merely to show the world in general what the literary lower world contains, and their way of setting to work. Another charge made, I am told, in the "Literary Gazette," is, that I wrote the notes to "Queen Mab;" a work which I never saw till some time after its publication, and which I recollect showing to Mr. Southey as a poem of great power and imagination. I never wrote a line of the Notes, nor ever saw them except in their published form. No one knows better than their real author, that his opinions and mine differ materially upon the metaphysical portion of that work; though in common with all who are not blinded by baseness and bigotry, I highly admire the poetry of that and his other publications.

Mr. Southey, too, in his pious preface to a poem whose blasphemy is as harmless as the sedition of Wat Tyler, because it is equally absurd with that sincere production, calls upon the "legislature to look to it," as the toleration of such writings led to the French revolution; not such writings as Wat Tyler, but as those of the "Satanic School." This is not true, and Mr. Southey knows it to be not true. Every French writer of any freedom was persecuted; Voltaire and Roussean were exiles, Martmontel and Diderot were sent to the Bastille, and a perpetual war was waged with the whole class by the existing despotism. In the next place, the French Revolution was not occasioned by any writings whatsoever, but must have occurred had no such writers ever existed. It is the fashion to attribute every thing to the French revolution, and the French revolution to every thing but its real cause. The cause is obvious—the government exacted too much, and the people could neither give nor hear more. Without this, the Encyclopedists might have written their fingers off without the occurrence of a single alteration. And the English revolution—(the first, I mean)—what was it occasioned by? The puritans were surely as pious and moral as Wesley or his biographer? Acts—acst on the part of the Government, and not writings against them, have caused the past convulsion and are tending to the future.

I look upon such as inevitable, though no revolutionist; I wish to see the English Constitution restored, and not destroyed. Born an aristocrat, and naturally one by temper, with the greater part of my present property in the funds, what have I to gain by a revolution? Perhaps I have more to lose in every way than Mr. Southey, with all his places and presents for panegyrics and abuse into the bargain.—But that a revolution is inevitable, I repeat. The Government may exult over the repression of petty tumults; these are but the receding waves repulsed and broken for a moment on the shore, while the great tide is still rolling on and gaining ground with every breaker. Mr. Southey accuses us of attacking the religion of the country; and is he abetting it by writing lives of *Wesley?* One mode of worship is merely destroyed by another. There never was, and never will be, a country without a religion. We shall be told of *France* again; but it was only Paris and a frantic party, which for a moment upheld their dogmatic nonsense of theophilanthropy. The Church of England, if overthrown, will be swept away by the sectarians, and not by the sceptics. People are too wise, too well informed, too certain of their own immense importance in the realms of space. ever to submit to the impiety of doubt. There may be a few such diffident speculators, like water in the pale sunbeam of human reason; but they are very few; and their opinions, without enthusiasm or appeal to the passions, can never gain proselytes—unless, indeed, they are persecuted—*that* to be sure will increase any thing.

Mr. S., with a cowardly ferocity. exults over the anticipated "deathbed repentance" of the objects of his dislike; and indulges himself in a pleasant "Vision of Judgment," in prose as well as verse, full of impious impudence. What Mr. S.'s sensation or ours may be in the awful moment of leaving this state of existence, neither he nor we can pretend to decide. In common, I presume, with most men of any reflection, I have not waited for a "death bed" to repent of many of my actions, notwithstanding the "diabolical pride" which this pitiful renegado in his rancour would impute to those who scorn *him.* Whether, upon the whole, the good or evil of my deed may preponderate is not for me to ascertain; but, as my means and opportunities have been greater, I shall limit my present defence to an assertion (easily proved, if necessary,) that I, "in my degree," have done more real good in any one given year, since I was twenty, than Mr. Southey in the whole course of his shifting and turncoat existence. There are several actions to which I can look back with an honest pride, not to be damped by the calumnies of a hireling. There are others to which I recur with sorrow and repentance; but the only act of my life of which Mr. Southey can have any real knowledge, as it was one which brought me in contact with a near connexion of his own, did no dishonour to that connexion nor to me.

I am not ignorant of Mr. Southey's calumnies on a different occasion knowing them to be such, which he scattered abroad on his return from Switzerland against me and others; they have done him no good in the world; and if his creed be the right one they will do him less in the next. What *his* "death-bed" may be, it is not my province to predicate: let him settle it with his Maker, as I must do with mine. There is something at once ludicrous and blasphemous in this arrogant scribbler of all works sitting down to deal damnation and destruction upon his fellow-creatures, with Wat Tyler, the Apothensis of George the Third, and the Elegy on Martin the regicide, all shuffled together in his writing-desk. One of his consolations appears to be a Latin note from a work of a Mr. Landor, the author of 'Gebir,' whose friendship for Robert Southey will, it seems, "be an honour to him when the ephemeral disputes and ephemeral reputations of the day are forgotten." I for one neither envy him "the friendship," nor the glory in reversion which is to accrue from it, like Mr. Thelusson's fortune in the third and fourth generation. This friendship will probably be as memorable as his own epics, which, (as I quoted to him ten or twelve years ago in "English Bards,") Porson said, "would be remembered when Homer and Virgil are forgotten, and not till then." For the present I leave him.

America Navy.—The following is an alphabetical and official list of the vessels of war of the United States, up to January 1821.

Alert	18	Enterprise	12
Alligator	2	Franklin	74
Asp	2	Fulton (steamfrigate)	30
Chippewa	106	Guerriere	44
Confiance	37	Hornet	18
Columbus	74	Hornet (schooner	5
Constitution	44	Independence	74
Congress	36	Java	44
Constellation	36	John Adams	24
Cyane	24	Lawrence	18
Delaware	74	Linnet	16
Despatch (schooner	2	Louisiana	18
Detroit	18	Lynx (schooner	7
Eagle	20	Madison	22
Erie	18	Macedonian	38

Mohawk	46	Queen Charlotte	14
North Carolina	74	Saratoga	26
Niagara	18	Spark	12
Nonsuch (schooner)	8	Surprise	6
Ohio	74	Superior	64
Oneida	18	Sylph	20
Ontario	22	United States	44
Orleans	106	Washington	74
Peacock	18	Tchifonti	22
Pike	82	Ticonderago	17
Porpoise (schooner)	18	28 gun boats and galleys	64

Note—The first provision for the naval establishment of the United States is contained in an Act passed in 1794, which authorises the purchasing or building of four ships of 44 guns, and two of 36 guns. From 1794 until 1801 may be considered as the first epoch of the American navy under the existing national Government; that interval was distinguished by several engagements with French ships of war, which terminated decidedly in favour of the United States. From 1801 to 1812 may be considered as the second epoch of the American navy, when hostilities took place with the *Tripolitans*: in this short conflict, the energy and enterprise of the officers and seamen, the daring acts of individual heroism, deservedly excited the admiration of Europe. The third epoch may be dated from 1812 to 1815, during which time Great Britain reluctantly acknowledged the respectable naval efficiency of the United States. The first class is named after the States; second class after the rivers of the Union; and the third class after cities and towns. The mode of deciding the names is by lot.

The Citizens of the State of New York in North America lately appointed a Convention for the purpose of revising the State Constitution; and this Convention has made a radical change in the system of elections, with less opposition than would be encountered in reforming a single rotten burgh in Scotland. The change made is of that very kind which sounds so dreadful in the ears of some of our countrymen, but which is there found to be not only safe but advantageous. The elective franchise, which was formerly confined to freeholders, and to householders (persons renting a tenement of five dollars yearly value), is now extended to all who pay state taxes either in labour or money, or who do military duty—that is, in fact to the whole adult male population. The elections for the representatives are annual and by ballot, as they were before, so that the State of New York has, by a voluntary act, passed with surprising unanimity, (98 to 8,) given up *limited* for *universal* suffrage, accompanied with annual elections by ballot. The amended constitution is still to be submitted to the vote of the people at large, but of its reception no doubt is entertained, The practical result is of little value at present, because the number of voters was already so great, that the new law will produce no change in the spirit of the government, but the principle involved is of vast importance. All the new states of America are founded on the broad principle of universal suffrage; and it is most gratifying to see in this and other old states, the wrecks of less perfect systems founded in less enlightened times, disappearing before the torch of knowledge and experience. It is pleasing to witness a formal recognition, with such marked unanimity, of the natural rights of mankind, in the most populous, wealthy, and powerful state of the Union, where the artificial distinctions founded on wealth have made so great a progress. It is thus by adapting her institutions to the opinions of the age that America dispenses with the use of force and fraud, the two main pillars of the European systems. She shows us, that a really free government is far from being tenacious of established forms: Nay, that change is essential to its existence, and is only dreaded in countries where the few have usurped the rights of the many. Operating upon this principle, she does not find it necessary to fill her legislature with men who hold their seats, not in consequence of,—but in *defiance* of, the choice of the people. She does not canonise old corruptions, which fill the pockets of a privileged class, under the name of the "wisdom of ages." She is not at war with knowledge and opinion, and thinks it better to adopt reasonable reforms than to keep them off by the bayonet.

A very extraordinary negociation is at this moment carrying on between Ministers and the Jurats (principal persons) and States of Guernsey. The corn law of 1815 is, it seems, as unpopular with all classes in that island, as it is with the manufacturers of Manchester and Glasgow. To such an extent, indeed, has the aversion of the States to this measure been carried, that they resisted *registering* the act until about the middle of the present month; and it is probable the act would never have been carried into effect in Guernsey, had not Mr. Webb Hall, and the other wise men who manage the affairs of the agriculturists, taken it into their heads, that foreign corn was smuggled from Guernsey into England, to the great prejudice of the agricultural interest! Agreeably to their repeated entreaties, Ministers at length sent peremptory orders to the States of Guernsey to register the act. It is impossible to describe the consternation caused by the receipt of these orders in the island. "A deep and mournful feeling," says the Guernsey Star of December 11, from which we have learned these particulars, "for the departing privileges of our country, was strongly depicted on every countenance—a feeling both honourable and creditable to our countrymen. Partaking of the general gloom, and persuaded, that *at no period of our history we have had more real cause for mourning*, we have this day put on the symbols of that woe which reigns uncontrolled within our bosom."

The States have consented to register the act; but they unanimously declared, that they would not have done so had not Mr. Hobhouse, the under Secretary of State, intimated, that it was the intention of Ministers to get the provisions in the Corn Law applicable to the island, modified. The petition of the States to his Majesty in Council, praying for relief from the operation of this law, is drawn up with great talent, and in a bold and manly spirit. We regret that our limits will not admit of its insertion.

It is stated, in a communication from Ireland inserted in the Morning Chronicle, that the population of that country is ascertained by the last census to amount to seven millions three hundred thousand. In 1788, the population did not amount to half this sum; so that, notwithstanding all the emigrants which Ireland has sent to the United States and Great Britain, she has more than doubled her inhabitants in the course of the last thirty-two years! We intend to embrace an early opportunity to lay before our readers an exposition of the causes of this unparalled increase which, whatever may be its other effects, has at least served to set the theory of population by Mr. Malthus, beyond the reach of cavil and dispute.

TRAVELLERS' SOCIETY.

On Tuesday last, the Society of Travellers held their first anniversary dinner at the Waterloo Hotel: Dr. Traill in the chair. It is almost needless to state, that the dinner and wines were of the first quality. As fitting the occasion, after the health of the King, a number of toasts were given in honour of those travellers of our own and of foreign countries who have enlightened the world by publishing the result of their observations and researches. At the head of the list stood the celebrated Humboldt. Captain Scoresby ably filled the vice-presidential chair; and Mr. Tonna, the Spanish Consul of this port, gratified the Company by the impressive manner in which he sung the following song; composed for the occasion by the Rev. W. Shepherd.

THE BRITISH TRAVELLER.

Tune—"When daylight was yet sleeping under billow."

I have traversed the desert's of Egypt so dreary,
Where the eye-blighting mirage extends like the dew.
And my heart, as I wandered, forlorn, sad, and weary,
Has leap'd, when the pyramids burst on my view.
But still faster it throb'd, and my pulse beat the higher,
When, in speechless sensation, I paused on the ground,
Where Menou was compelled from the fight to retire,
And the brave Abercrombie received his death-wound.

I have seen the proud turrets of lofty Grenada;
And crossed the wide plains of the barren Castille:
I have played to my fair one the sweet serenada;
And danced the fandango in wealthy Seville.
Like thy pilgrims, St Jago, in ardent devotion,
I have climbed the rude mountains, so high and so hoar;
And, kneeling, all raptured, in sacred emotion,
Due laur'l I've twined on the tombstone of Moore.

In the splendid saloons and the circles of Paris,
Where wit, brightly sparkling, and gaiety smile;
I have joined the light throng where *ennui* never tarries;
And the Loves and the Graces the moments beguile.
I have roamed, sprightly France! through thy vine-covered mountains,
And thy vales, ever moist, with fructiferous dews;
But true pleasure I found at the mos-bordered fountains,
Where Victory smiled on our arms at Toulouse.

Through thy fertile champaigns, ancient Belguim,
I've travelled,
And admired thy neat hamlets and flourishing towns;
Thy intricate course, sluggish Scheld! I've unravelled;
And marked where the war horse has trampled the downs.
But which was the spot, where, my step longest dwelling,
My eyes were in transport infixed in the view?
'Twas the Spot, where in fancy, my rapt bosom swelling,
I saw Wellingson triumph at famed Waterloo.

Oh my loved native country! wherever he wanders,
Where the icebergs portentous in Majesty roam;
Or where through tall palm-groves the Ganges meanders
The way-faring Briton is proud of his home.
And, while fond recollections to joys long-lost bind him,
Though alive to each climate's indigenous charms,
He still dwells with delight on the scenes that remind him
Of the triumphs of Britain in arts and in arms.

The Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 30th.

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *PROPRIETORS*. by M. D. CRUZ, in Apollo Street.
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THIRD

Bombay Town-Hall LOTTERY.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,
MAY 25 1822.

Prizes of 125 *Rupees each.*

Nos.						
1	8	19	24	25	35	42
48	52	63	73	75	78	91
100	102	105	108	114	133	135
140	142	144	145	147	150	154
158	169	170	173	182	185	210
216	217	219	221	230	233	238
253	259	261	262	266	267	277
280	281	283	290	296	301	302
316	319	329	332	346	357	360
361	369	382	387	402	414	423
435	436	437	443	461	479	484
485	486	501	511	516	540	545
546	550	551	560	563	565	573
574	575	576	586	587	591	595
597	605	610	615	617	621	632
638	647	652	661	669	670	676
677	685	689	699	705	606	712
724	737	740	750	756	762	790
794	803	811	816	817	822	832
835	837	859	863	868	873	876
880	887	891	894	895	909	916
918	919	923	944	945	957	958
962	977	980	1000	1002	1014	1018
1031	1038	1039	1042	1050	1057	1071
1072	1079	1085	1099	1107	1111	1120
1123	1132	1148	1150	1153	1156	1157
1167	1174	1179	1188	1192	1210	1212
1220	1222	1230	1231	1244	1251	1262
1264	1266	1289	1291	1303	1309	1312
1331	1333	1336	1339	1345	1347	1357
1363	1365	1380	1383	1388	1392	1399
1400	1405	1416	1418	1436	1442	1444
1447	1463	1473	1476	1478	1500	1501
1519	1522	1528	1529	1532	1548	1557
1558	1561	1563	1565	1576	1578	1581
1584	1585	1589	1598	1607	1615	1618
1620	1625	1627	1629	1639	1641	1644
1653	1660	1672	1681	1688	1699	1716
1720	1722	1727	1740	1743	1750	1759
1762	1763	1774	1783	1786	1788	1801
1803	1804	1805	1809	1824	1833	1835
1838	1860	1869	1873	1874	1879	1884
1898	1902	1907	1910	1913	1922	1923
1930	1935	1936	1939	1940	1941	1961
1965	1984	1992	1999	2000	2003	2004
2006	2012	2025	2029	2038	2058	2062
2069	2077	2091	2092	2099	2102	2111
2134	2150	2151	2153	2161	2165	2174
2179	2181	2191	2192	2199	2201	2205
2220	2227	2234	2235	2240	2243	2250
2258	2261	2277	2281	2284	2290	2292
2294	2296	2307	2312	2314	2315	2317
2318	2320	2321	2334	2348	2351	2353
2361	2363	2365	2366	2382	2391	2399
2400	2408	2415	2422	2431	2443	2449
2454	2456	2459	2461	2465	2467	2473
2478	2480	2481	2482	2492	2493	2494
2497.						

THIRTIETH

Madras Govt. LOTTERY.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE SECOND CLASS.

No. 2374 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.

Nos. 2169 and 2897 Prizes of 2,500 Rupees each.

No. 2591 a Prize of 1,580 Rupees.

Nos. 371 764 and 1728 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 65 754 and 1917 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos 517 621 1198 1236 1511 1867 2546 3655 and 3980 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 135 *Rupees each.*

Nos.						
25	74	102	127	159	163	
196	223	239	245	292	362	393
400	422	457	481	575	623	64
717	743	747	758	796	797	820
829	838	849	864	873	877	929
942	995	1053	1133	1161	1182	1193
1201	1225	1226	1320	1343	1344	1353
1370	1441	1485	1562	1586	1597	1659
1674	1688	1695	1702	1757	1773	1784
1795	1858	1871	1883	1929	1941	1965
2065	2097	2104	2119	2129	2158	2213
2252	2255	2298	2315	2334	2357	2358
2380	2382	2418	2505	2523	2541	2563
2599	2603	2610	2678	2740	2765	2769
2895	2982	3031	3050	3051	3052	3165
3167	3189	3200	3223	3226	3252	3409
3432	3471	3487	3501	3521	3542	3543
3557	3640	3658	3695	3723	3731	3758
3775	3782	3804	3855	3908		

No. 3220 a Prize of 50,000 Rupees.

No. 2001 a Prize of 25,000 Rupaes.

Nos. 256 and 1850 Prizes of 10,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 2732 and 3320 Prizes of 5,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 914 and 2575 Prizes of 2,500 Rupees each.

Nos. 1432 3174 479 2081 2679 2947 3195 3752 and 3868 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 620 876 1011 1296 2096 2241 2342 2589 2861 3117 3122 and 3147 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 23 93 483 619 313 839 1088 1237 1300 1557 1595 1632 1752 1812 1832 1956 2464 2573 2782 2902 2909 3290 3414 3565 3632 3664 and 3785 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 135 *Rupees each.*

Nos.						
2	9	19	27	29	32	
53	54	81	82	85	93	103
116	120	129	133	143	150	154
155	161	187	199	210	213	216
244	271	284	285	290	293	296
303	311	326	333	334	372	385
391	397	408	415	416	421	425
432	440	447	458	463	471	484
492	504	508	514	537	539	550
552	553	557	558	563	569	583
591	595	597	631	638	639	640
686	706	718	755	765	773	806
809	858	883	895	899	915	936
939	940	961	985	990	996	1013
1020	1043	1044	1047	1056	1065	1067
1083	1095	1097	1138	1145	1154	1157
1160	1164	1169	1179	1180	1181	1185
1188	1189	1195	1196	1200	1205	1206
1223	1233	1235	1263	1265	1268	1269
1281	1282	1289	1290	1292	1293	1306
1322	1331	1335	1348	1376	1395	1399
1417	1418	1422	1430	1450	1458	1470
1474	1486	1490	1509	1514	1519	1524
1525	1529	1537	1540	1543	1546	1547
1548	1570	1591	1596	1606	1612	1614
1635	1640	1664	1677	1683	1693	1727
1729	1734	1741	1745	1765	1775	1776
1779	1780	1801	1805	1818	1822	1826
1827	1838	1842	1856	1869	1870	1876
1882	1889	1891	1905	1923	1932	1951
1953	1960	1966	1972	1977	1986	2006
2008	2033	2041	2044	2048	2057	2067
2069	2078	2087	2100	2107	2112	2116
2117	2127	2131	2138	2141	2159	2160
2167	2174	2175	2182	2188	2189	2206
2215	2222	2253	2263	2265	2283	2287
2288	2291	2319	2329	2339	2345	2355
2368	2383	2405	2407	2413	2422	2423
2427	2443	2447	2452	2465	2467	2476
2486	2520	2529	2530	2534	2552	2558
2560	2571	2574	2579	2584	2590	2596
2605	2626	2630	2649	2662	2666	2689
2693	2698	2742	2748	2752	2759	2775
2776	2818	2827	2839	2841	2846	2848
2855	2856	2857	2859	2860	2868	2873
2877	2893	2896	2898	2917	2932	2936
2942	2945	2961	2962	2966	2989	2993
3004	3009	3015	3019	3022	3029	3033
3043	3053	3066	3072	3091	3095	3102
3106	3109	3116	3123	3156	3157	3178
3179	3202	3205	3244	3270	3274	3276
3277	3283	3284	3296	3299	3307	3310
3321	3343	3347	3348	3351	3352	3358
3361	3363	3366	3367	3368	3369	3372
3375	3416	3422	3428	3450	3461	3483
3490	3496	3519	3524	3541	3555	3556
3561	3571	3576	3593	3596	3598	3622
3630	3636	3637	3638	3656	3660	3678
3686	3689	3693	3694	3706	3715	3717
3720	3747	3773	3781	3791	3793	3813
3820	3830	3839	3853	3857	3883	3885
3887	3891	3893	3913	3914	3922	3935
3942	3945	3946	3994	3995	3998	1526

FIFTH AND LAST DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE SECOND CLASS.

No. 3057 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.

Nos. 1704 2454 2749 3328 3589 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 390 772 782 791 875 954 993 2066 2359 2360 2643 3273 3495 3940 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 135 *Rupees each.*

Nos.						
12	48	71	144	160	162	
168	231	233	279	319	345	356
361	363	404	426	442	451	510
523	540	596	600	713	778	779
814	828	835	846	867	882	891
902	948	979	1042	1058	1062	1075
1147	1257	1319	1338	1341	1349	1358
1397	1462	1469	1574	1620	1672	1673
1681	1799	1857	1877	1899	1907	1943
1990	2014	2024	2027	2071	2089	2093
2111	2135	2155	2161	2194	2199	2234
2293	2301	2330	2341	2361	2365	2409
2434	2456	2463	2466	2474	2485	2503
2509	2513	2517	2542	2580	2609	2629
2684	2785	2808	2831	2844	2854	2858
2879	2881	2911	2926	3028	3030	3063
3093	3114	3139	3182	3214	3227	3234
3238	3242	3263	3291	3297	3300	3313
3421	3447	3464	3466	3489	3511	3581
3601	3607	3612	3642	3668	3685	3761
3798	3863	3963.				

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